FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE CAMPAIGN.

An Old Democratic Paper Declares for Grant and Wilson.

ATTEMPT OF SCHURZ TO EXPLAIN HIS SLANDER ON THE PRESIDENT.

North Carolina Conceded to the Republicans.

An Old Democratic Paper for Grant and Wilson.

BUFFALO, July 26.—*The Evening Post*, Democratic for twenty-five years, hoists to-day the names of Grant and Wilson.

North Carolina Conceded to the Republicans.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The correspondents of the leading city papers who write on the political situation in North Carolina, generally concede the State will be carried by the Republicans.

A Tammanyite Not for Greeley.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Ex-Judge Thomas W. Clark resigned from the Tammany General Committee. His letter says he is dissatisfied at the conduct of the reformed Tammany in the nomination of Greeley.

Colorado for Grant.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Ex-Gov. McCook, of Colorado, told a reporter here yesterday that the feeling in his section of the country was for Grant, and one reason why the western people oppose Greeley is because they, the people, are Free Traders.

Conference of New Jersey Democrats and Liberals.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—The Democratic State Committee and Liberal State Committee met here to-day. After holding a conference, they decided to hold separate conventions here on September 11th, to select an electoral ticket to be supported by them unitedly.

Kansas Politics.

ATCHISON, July 26.—A large mass meeting was held in Corinthean Hall to-night in relation to the endorsement of S. C. Pomeroy as Senator and his claims for re-election. The meeting was called to order by C. G. Foster, who had a discussion with Pomeroy, at the conclusion of which a vote was taken, and Pomeroy unanimously repudiated.

Schurz's Attempt to Explain his Slander on the President.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Carl Schurz, in a letter to the *Tribune*, says the letter quoted in his St. Louis speech, concerning the patronage in connection with the San Domingo business, was addressed to him by General Alfred Pleasonton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was written, says Schurz, in reply to a note from the latter, of which he made a memorandum, which reads as follows: "Ask Pleasonton whether he remembers a conversation he had with me concerning San Domingo, either night at White & Clarke's, another President, I should have all the patronage I wanted, &c., and ask him whether he was authorized by the President to do so." General Pleasonton's letter in reply is quoted in my speech. I have since received from General Pleasonton the following note:

NEW YORK, *July* 25, 1872.—Dear Sir: General, of course I have no objection to your giving my name to the public. In explanation of the facts, I would say that, being a friend of the President as well as of yourself, I desired that you should be on good terms, and you should understand that there is no personal feeling in the way of relations, mutually satisfactory. Your statement is correct. I wanted you to support the supposition his San Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the Government for giving it. That was the distinct impression the President's conversation made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had any such conversation, I regret it. I may remark that while he referred to that this is the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his memory.

Truly, yours, A. PLEASONTON.

NEW YORK.

Vanderbilt's Underground Railroad—Agassiz's Expedition—The Erie Shops to be Rebuilt—Destructive Rain Storm—Comparative Cotton Statement, &c.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1872.

AGASSIZ'S EXPEDITION.

Doctor Thomas Hill, one of Professor Agassiz's associates, writes that the expedition has not resulted as favorably as was expected, owing to the inferior manner in which the ship was furnished. The party expected to start for San Francisco on the 15th.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

It is probable that some legislation will grow out of the attempt of Vanderbilt to continue his underground railroad, as already the Committee of Aldermen on the subject of the city property can be taken possession of except by sale at auction. Vanderbilt, on the other hand, insists that he can take it by paying its appraised value.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

The damage by the storm this morning in Brooklyn, owing to defective and inadequate sewerage, is very heavy. The lower stories of the houses on Concord Street Park and Flushing avenues flooded, and many families obliged to leave their tenements. Large portions of the embankment on Fourth avenue and on several streets in the German district of Brooklyn were washed out, entailing damages amounting to over $100,000.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 3,966 bales; same time last year, 10,658; total for the year, 2,696,594; last year, 3,763,212. Exports for the week, 10,337; last year, 8,921; total for the year, 1,931,792; last year, 3,026,813. Stock at all United States ports, 115,865; last year, 160,869; at interior towns, 9,348; last year, 15,482; at Liverpool, 365,000; last year, 409,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 54,000; last year, 59,000.

THE ERIE SHOPS TO BE REBUILT.

At a meeting of Erie Directors a statement was made that the actual loss by fire in Jersey City will not exceed three hundred thousand dollars. Much of the machinery will be repaired and saved. The buildings will be immediately rebuilt. All the workmen will be employed in other shops of the company at various points.

AUTHENTICITY OF CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES DENIED.

The *Tribune's* special from Savannah says Edwin De Leon, ex-Confederate diplomatic agent in Savannah, denies the authenticity of the letter Confederate archives said by the administration and the plot to burn northern cities.

PERSONAL.

The District Attorney will ask a change of venue should an application be made to bail Stokes, as is probable next week.

Carl Schurz and ex-Senator Doolittle left today for South Carolina.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

The Catholic Protectory at Fordham will be rebuilt immediately. The Commissioners of Charities consented to take charge of two hundred children for the present.

GOULD FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS.

It is stated the Erie Directors will immediately abrogate all the Gould fraudulent contracts, which will rid the company of many speculators.

WITNESSES RELEASED.

Judge Pratt to-day released John T. Redmond, Thomas and Patrick Part, the hall waiters of the Grand Central Hotel.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

The coroner's jury to-day found James Lamb guilty of murder in stabbing Mark McDonald on Tuesday night.

COTTON BROKERAGE.

The cotton merchants, at a meeting to-day, established a uniform rate of brokerage.

CRIMINALITIES.

A Wife Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—At between twelve and one o'clock this morning, Anthon Holmes went to his house, No. 105 South Fourth street, and his wife refused him admittance. He then went to the back door, forced it open, and stabbed his wife twice in her left breast with a dirk, inflicting wounds from which she died in an hour. It appears that the parties lived unhappily, Mrs. Holmes being disposed to follow a fast life, and is alleged to have kept an assignation house during her husband's absence from the city. Mr. Holmes escaped.

ARRESTED FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Assemblyman Dominick Keeler was arrested on a complaint of Assistant Commissioner Corr for felonious assault, but will be admitted to bail. Corr is improving from his wound, but is not out of danger.

EXTORTIONISTS COME TO GRIEF.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A man named Levy, with a decoy-plice named Brown, yesterday entered two hundred and fifty dollars from a poor woman. Levy represented himself as a Custom House officer and wanted that sum to condone the offence of her husband for alleged smuggling. They were arrested.

REWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—There are no tidings as yet of Mara. A reward of $2,000 for his arrest is offered by the Philadelphia Hose Company, and an additional reward of $500 is offered by the Square Association. McMullen is in a much better condition.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Anton Holm, who killed his wife on the night of the 15th, was arrested to-day, and is now in jail. He confesses his guilt.

Died.

NORWICH, July 26.—Hon. William M. Converse, who for twelve years was a member from Connecticut of the National Democratic Committee, and for four years a member of the National Executive Democratic Committee, died in Franklin to-day.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872. NUMBER 177.

CALIFORNIA.

The Wonderful Yo Semite.

"FROM FRISCO AND RETURN."

Practical Details of the Journey.

THE PERILS OF THE ROUTE AND THE REWARD AT THE END.

A Pittsburgher's Rambles Over the Hills and Into the Valley.

STARTING FOR YOSEMITE.

Perhaps something about the wonderful Yosemite valley would not be uninteresting to you. I do not mean to attempt a description of its beauties and wonders, but to say something in regard to the practical matter of getting to it. So much has been written and said of the valley that every one knows that it contains the most magnificent natural scenery on the face of the globe, and of course every person from the east, being in San Francisco naturally wants to see the valley. Being at your hotel in the city you mention the fact that you want to go to Yosemite, and you are immediately besieged by a number of men who wish to take you out, the distance being about 250 miles. Each one of these men has the best route, the easiest carriages, splendid saddle horses, and the finest scenery that is to be had of the country; for you must know the trip has to be made part by rail, part by stage and part by saddle. That all of them deliberately misrepresent the cost and difficulties of the route there is not the least doubt in my mind; at least that was my experience and the experience of others that I have met, who took different routes from the one that we took. However, to give you an idea of the whole thing I will give my own experience.

THE ROUTE SELECTED.

Being beset by several agents of different routes, some told us that the trip from "Frisco" and return, could not be made in less than ten days; others said it could be made in eight, while others could not see what we would do with more than six. All this was very perplexing, but we finally made up our mind to go by what seemed to be the most regular line, being connected with the Central Pacific Railroad. The agent assured us that this was the only route to get a complete view of the valley in our limited time of eight days; being the route thus: Merced, Mariposa, and Mariposa Big Tree grove. We would go to Merced via Lathrop station in the cars, leaving "Frisco" at 4 P. M., arriving at Merced at 11 o'clock, where we would have elegant hotel accommodation for the night. Next morning we would find the *fixed "Kinhoot thoroughbrace barouches"* at the door of our hotel ready to take us 72 miles up the mountains and over the country to "Clarks'" hotel, stopping over night at White & Clarke's, another mountain settlement. At "Clarks" we would find fine horses to be had at the rate of three dollars a day, and guides at the same per diem, to take us five miles up, out of our regular course to Mariposa Big Tree grove. There we would be supplied with a six-horse coach (as many as could be had in San Francisco stables, to ride twenty-five miles into the valley, where we would again find horses and guides to show us around at the same rates of three dollars a day. For the round trip to Yosemite *via* Mariposa and return *via* Coulterville we pay $80, and start at 4 o'clock P. M. from the C. P. R. R. depot. Arrived at Merced at 11 o'clock, we found an immense hotel (*El Capitan*) finished and conducted in the most approved manner, at the moderate rate of $3 per day.

VISIONS OF SWINDLING.

Early in the morning we were called to an excellent breakfast, and then went out to get into our fine Kimball barouche, which was turned out to be a common Concord stage coach, with the stiffest of springs, and the hardest of leather covered seats. I heard various rumblings of curses, woyls, interrogations with something about fraud, and commencement of the swindle, etc., etc., but they were low and deep, suppressed by the presence of a lady in our party of six. Nothing to do but get out of the machine, the most of our party including the lady, preferred to ride out in the sun on top of the coach, to being knocked about on the inside. Six miserable old horses dragged us over a fine valley thick with the finest wheat and barley I have ever seen, where immense machines busy reaping and threshing the grain. About a dozen miles of this kind of travel brought us to the low, barren, gravelly foot hills, which we soon pass, and commence the ascent of the mountains. At noon we take dinner at an old Mexican town of Hoaitas. For the dinner you pay one dollar in coin, and very ordinary fare you get. Here we changed our Concord for a spring wagon with a low canvas cover, coming down so low at the sides that you almost break your neck to see out. To this is attached five horses, two at the wheels and three abreast in front. The horses were in better condition than those from the valley, and the driver, a jolly good communicative fellow, the best thing about the whole business, gets along "right smart" through stifling clouds of dust, up hill and through canyons (but principally up hill), until we arrive at Mariposa. Here we again change horses and coaches, and really get a nice light barouche, but there is no cover. However, you do not want that, for we now pass some very fine mountain scenery of towering peaks and deep gorges, whilst occasionally looking back we catch glimpses of the plain we have been crossing fully fifty miles away, and still further we see the coast range of mountains nearly one hundred miles in the distance.

MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENT.

About eighteen miles of this kind of thing without seeing a habitation of any kind, except miners' abandoned huts, brings us to a beautiful little valley away up in the mountains, where there is quite a little settlement, the principal feature of which is White & Hatches' saw mill. In addition to their mill they have erected some cottages, and furnish excellent meals and good, clean beds for travelers. We stop with them over night; enjoy a very cold bath, the water being drawn from a mountain stream near by, and rise with the lark next morning; again take seats in our barouche for a twelve mile ride to "Clark's Hotel," the end of the stage route. Here we arrive a eleven o'clock, A. M.; rest an hour; have dinner of very good quality, and prepare to mount our "fine saddle horses," to visit the Mariposa big trees, five miles from the hotel. Our "fine horses," when saddled, turn out to be *mules* and miserable Mexican mustangs, that can be purchased for $10 a head in the Southern part of this State. You are permitted to select your choice of the animals, which, instead of costing each of us two dollars, according to the agent's assurance in "Frisco," we are charged *five dollars* for the half day. Well, five miles of the roughest ascending and descending brings us into the Big Tree Grove. Our little worn-out animals must be given credit for very sure footing or they never would get us around the fearful cliff sides as they do. Two profanely inclined have done an immense amount of swearing at the swindle that has been imposed upon us, and some of them have sore arms, caused by the constant goadding required to keep the animals in motion; but each gives him credit for being remarkably careful when coming straight down the face of a steep hill, or climbing along the side of a mountain where one mis-step would send horse and rider hundreds of feet into the gorge or canyon below.

THE BIG TREES.

The Big Trees everybody knows about, so I will merely say that we saw about nine hundred in the grove, from 15 feet to 127 feet in circumference, and some estimated 320 feet high. They all belong to the red cedar species, although not the same as the red cedar of the coast. When one is at "Clark's" it is well worth the expense and trouble to see them. I am quite wealthy myself, and don't care anything for the expense! Oh no! But think I don't like to be swindled! But for all that, I would advise all persons to see the Big Trees, even if they are swindled.

Well, from the grove we return to "Clarks," where we get good accommodations for this part of the country, for which you pay four dollars per day. We have supper, take a good sleep after our ride, and after breakfast, mount our mules and start again at 7 o'clock A. M. for a 25 mile ride into Yosemite valley. This is the roughest and yet the most enjoyable ride in the whole excursion; but wear or timid persons have no business attempting it. An incident occurred at "Clarks" which shows this. A party of ladies and gentlemen came in, who had ridden from the valley; one of the ladies, as soon as she dismounted, had to be seated on the porch where she stood in a fainting condition until revived by water and spirits. Another lady of the same party had fallen behind and did not arrive with the rest; after some time, some of the gentlemen started out to find her and met her a short distance from the hotel in utter nervous prostration, dismounted and attempting to walk to the hotel. It required the exertion of both gentlemen to get her to the house where the combined efforts of a physician and several ladies eventually restored her equanamity; and next morning I saw her comparatively well, and glad she had lived to see Yosemite.

A MAGNIFICENT VIEW.

The ride from "Clarks" to Yosemite, although so rough, is one of almost continued enjoyment. We pass through the most magnificent pine and cedar forests; over mountain crags, deep glens and canyons; where the clearest streams of the coldest water refresh the dusty parties, and flow through beautiful meadows; whilst far above the traveler has a sight of their fountain head, the everlasting snow peaks of the Sierra Nevadas.

We have an excellent dinner at Paragoy's, the only house we come to in the twenty-five miles; the landlady of which is a Pittsburgher; and then mount again for our last ten mile ride into the valley. Five miles, and we catch the first glimpse of Yosemite, in the far-famed "South Dome," which rises 10,060 feet above the level of the sea, or about 5,000 feet above the mountain top on which we ride. The most unpoetical man in the party cannot resist an exclamation of "whew, boys; how's that for high." A little further on and the guide points out Nebraska Falls, where a young river makes a leap over the mountain side of *seven hundred feet*, apparently becoming clouds of spray before it dashes on the craggy rocks at the foot of the mountain, with a sound like constant rumbling thunder, although miles away from us. Then we climb Sentinel Dome, which is an immense mountain rock on our route going into the valley, and from which we have a grand view of Nevada, Vernal, Yosemite, falls and a large part of Yosemite Valley. Sentinel Dome rises three thousand two hundred and seventy feet above the level of the Valley, which is 4060 feet above the level of the sea. We do not tarry long in this point because the guide has told us of a much grander view to be had from Glacier Point, which we now take en-route into the valley. Down a very steep and rugged trail, then up again, and we dismount, walk perhaps fifty feet and we stand on the brink of the most terrific abyss that the imagination can paint. We carefully crawl on hands and knees to

THE VERGE OF THE ROCK.

And allowing merely a sufficient portion of the head to project to get the eye past the sharp edge of the level rock, the head grows dizzy with the giddy height, as we look down perfectly perpendicular 3,200 feet into the valley below. The figures are easily made and easily read; but to appreciate it I must ask you to think of the highest eminence you have ever mounted, then remember the number of feet it measured, then divide it into thirty two hundred. The Glacier Point trail, is quite new, having been opened for travel on the 10th, of June 1872, but from this point the traveler has the most magnificent and extended view of the valley to be obtained. Here we see the falsest of Nevada and Vernal fall where the water in two jump falls 2,600 feet; also the Yosemite falls which is 1,600 feet in one unbroken fall. "Lamb's Nest" mountain rises 10,310 feet above the sea, South Dome, Cap or Liberty, Sentinel Rock, and a large portion of the Yosemite valley, twenty miles long and one and one-half miles average width, all are taken in one grand view from Glacier rock. We saw a man ploughing beneath us, with what we afterwards learned was a team of large oxen; team and man did not look through the glass larger than a good sized grasshopper. We concluded that his team was one white and one brown mule, until told afterwards that they were oxen, each of which would weigh 1,700 pounds. Well, whilst we stood there, we all concluded that we had been lied to and swindled to no limited extent, but notwithstanding we were perfectly satisfied with this one view. In other words, it repaid all our disappointments and perplexities.

A PERILOUS DESCENT.

After spending considerable time at this point we mount again and commence our descent into the valley we have been looking at. It is the tallest descent on record, too. For two hours we zig-zag down the face of that perpendicular rock, where one to look from either top or bottom, could not conceive how man or beast could find foothold. The valley all the time in full view, down, down we go, some at so steep that one almost slides out of the deep Mexican saddle over the horse's ears. At times, in turning the sharp, short, zig-zag corners of the narrow trail, the horse's head is within inches of the edge of the path, and overhangs hundreds of feet of nothing. Timid persons cannot look ahead or downward, but are obliged to keep their eyes steadily fixed on the solid wall which forms the upper side of the trail. A number of instances are related of ladies who have turned back when they got here, rather than make the descent. For my part I have no fears myself, and would rather have been on the "Nicholson" at home; but I made up my mind that since others had gone before, I would run the risk, but I assure you it was not done without the most serious misgiving.

Here is where your sure-footed mules and mustang horses come to good use. One slip of his foot, one little rolling stone from his hoof, and horse and rider stand ninety chances out of a hundred of bringing up among fearfully ugly looking rocks hundreds of feet below. There are no trees or bushes to lodge on, consequently cause the hill is too steep for them to grow upon; but give your little animal a loose rein, let him take his own time and pick his own way; do not attempt to guide or control him, and chances are more in your favor of getting through safely, for the fact is he has "been there," and knows all about it.

STANDING IN THE VALLEY.

Finally we reach the level of Yosemite valley, and after strong mental congratulations of safety, we have time to look about on the most wonderful and beautiful locality on earth.

The sun has set in the valley, and the deep shades of twilight are gathering over, the green foliage and rippling water that here flows along so placidly, but the early winds, and the coolness in this little paradise, the bright golden light shows us, that folks in the "outer world" have yet some hours of daylight. Looking back to the point from whence we stood into the valley, not a trace can be seen of the trail we came down, and the mountain side looks like one perpendicular wall of rock. We can hardly realize that we stood but a short time since on the dizzy height now far up among the clouds, or that we have actually come down the rocky wall that towers before us. Being hungry, sore, thirsty and tired, we do not contemplate these things very long until we hunt out one of the three hotels in the valley. The one we stopped at was a very ordinary affair, and I have understood that the others were very much like it, far behind the age; but such as they were, any of them were very welcome to us in our worn out condition. Immediately on our arrival our party hunted up the establishment of the only real live American doing business in the valley. This is Mr. J. C. Smith, who had at great expense fitted up the most complete hot and cold baths, barber shop, billiard room, reading room, and saloon in the country, finer in all respects is to be found in the New York city, and we could recollect that every article, such as billiard tables, boilers, stoves, pictures, chandeliers, carpets, etc., etc., had to be toted down to the valley on the backs of mules, which is something of an enterprise. I shall ever remember this member of the Smith family as a benefactor of the Yosemite tourists.

Now that I have given you my experience into the valley, and since I cannot attempt a description of the scenery, I will cut this too long letter short. To see the sight properly, one should spend a month in the valley, but that is impossible. Most of that time you will be climbing mountain trails similar to the one we come down from Glacier Point. You must expect many disappointments from livery stable men, unless they get a new supply of live men. You must expect to pay very high prices in coin for every accommodation you get. You must expect to understand the hardest kind of physical exercise, and when it is all done I have no doubt that you will be satisfied with your trip. In short when you are in "Frisco," and have ten days to devote to sight-seeing, without $100 to pay for it, go to Yosemite. But when you have made up your mind to go, do not buy a round ticket there and back; buy a ticket by whatever route you want to go, and when you get there, you will want to come out by some other one, and you can do so for the same amount than an excursion ticket will cost.

J. F. D.

NEVADA FEATURES.

Cloud Bursts in Nevada—A Grand Sight.

[From the Gold Hill News.]

Many persons confounded the water spout with what is commonly known as the cloud-burst, yet a moment's consideration will show them the difference. Water spouts are frequently seen on the ocean or upon the broad lakes, and proceed from a whirlwind gathering the water and whirling it upward in a heavy column to clouds. These can be seen at a long distance, and, when defined, traveling in the direction carried by the wind, and are decidedly dangerous customers to be associated with. Many a good ship, mischief and never more heard from, doubtless has fallen a victim to some overwhelming water spout. It is said that they can be broken at a distance by a heavy cannonading, but the spout is broken by the ship itself, sure and speedy destruction must follow. Whirlwinds produce a similar effect on land, and out on the deserts to the east of here are frequently to be seen huge columns of sand thus whirled upward, reaching from the plain to the clouds above. Cloud-bursts occur in the summer season during heavy thunder storms, and are simply showers of sudden and extraordinary violence. Some over-laden cloud sailing over a mountainous locality merely turn its watery contents loose, and it comes streaming down, flooding the hillsides, from whence the water flows in sheets into the ravines. So sudden is the flood, that where not a drop of water has been seen for weeks or for months, a large, turbulent, overwhelming torrent comes pouring down, carrying trees, rocks and everything else before it, washing away rocks, railroads, bridges, toll-roads, houses—in fact everything in its way. One of these floods pouring down a steep dry mountain canyon, frequently shows an advancing front of logs, bushes, huge boulders, and similar debris, twelve or fifteen feet high. Woe to any unlucky teamster who happens to be camping with his loaded wagon along the bed of the canyon. Those who understand matters are able to guard against the impending calamity by getting their wagons out of the ravine and upon the hillside as far as possible, or if they have no time for that, they will unhitch their animals and give them a chance to escape. Instances are known where one of these cloud-bursts has occurred on some broad slope, where, having no ravine to carry off the water, it has plowed and torn a channel for itself of great depth and extent. This is the proper season of the year for cloud-bursts, and to be on the safe or lesser magnitude visits Gold Hill, or Virginia nearly every season, one may be expected before long.

THE NEW ROUTE.

The Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad.

The question of the commencement and early completion of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad being only a question of time, the connections it is to make at Buffalo and Jamestown, the value of the Butler coal fields and to Pittsburgh is a matter of considerable importance, and in relation to this matter we have obtained the following information, which is undoubtedly reliable: There are two distinct roads, or rather charters for roads, of each of with Mr. C. V. Culver is President.

The line of the first from Titusville to Franklin is completed, located, the estimates all made, and every thing in readiness to advertise for contracting; no time for doing this has yet been fixed. There is no grade on this line worth mentioning, as it follows the valley of Oil Creek and the Allegheny river its entire length.

A survey of the second road from Franklin to Pittsburgh has been completely made, but the line only partially located. The engineers are still at work trying to shorten distances, lessen grades, etc. They promise to reduce the distance as measured by the Allegheny Valley Road about one-fifth. The heaviest grade will be encountered near Pittsburgh, and there will be no grade as against the transportation of coal from Butler county to Buffalo much over twenty feet to the mile.—*Buffalo Express.*

DEMOISELLE PEUSCHKA-LEUTNER, the German prima donna now in this country, is the daughter of a poor cigar-maker, and appeared first in public singing in the streets of Vienna with an itinerant hand organ player.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE OLD WORLD.

Troubles in French Mines.

The French Tariff Bill Passed—Stanley in Paris—Minister Sickles to Remain in Madrid—A Chicago Internationalist Fomenting Disorder—Mexicans Mourning the Death of Juarez.

FRANCE.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

PARIS, July 26.—Thiers has sent a dispatch to the Prefects of the Northern Departments, where the miners are on a strike, praising those officials for the energetic measures they have taken to prevent disorder and excesses. He tells them they can have one hundred thousand men, if necessary, to repress the disturbances, especially where they are produced by foreign instigators.

It is reported that an International agent from Chicago is among the fomenters of disorder, and that he seeks to induce the miners to emigrate to America.

Cavalry pursued and dispersed a large body of rioters near Donain, taking one hundred prisoners. Strong military cordons have been drawn around the disaffected districts, and the aspect of affairs is improving.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

VERSAILLES, July 26.—The Assembly this afternoon passed the entire tariff bill by a vote of 265 yeas to 34 nays.

ARRIVAL OF STANLEY.

PARIS, July 26.—Stanley, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has arrived in this city. Stanley dines to-morrow with Mr. Washburne, the American Minister.

MEXICO.

MOURNING FOR JUAREZ.

MATAMORAS, July 26.—The public demonstration of yesterday in respect to Juarez was continued to-day. Flags are at half-mast, public offices and stores closed, and buildings draped with mourning. At five o'clock this afternoon the civil and military authorities and a large concourse of all classes assembled in the Plaza, when an oration was delivered in honor of the late President.

Telegrams from Camargo, Monterey, Saltillo, and other interior cities, report similar ceremonies being observed in those places, which indicate that the death of the President is regarded throughout the Republic as a great loss to the country.

SWITZERLAND

THE ARBITRATORS NOT IN SESSION.

GENEVA, July 26.—No session of the Board of Arbitration was held to-day. Sir Roundell Palmer left this morning on an excursion to the other end of the lake.

ILLUMINATION.

GENEVA, July 26.—The city was illuminated last night to celebrate the return of the fifteenth to this canton from the National Schuetzenfest at Zurich.

DON CARLOS.

Don Carlos has arrived at Lausanne.

SPAIN.

MINISTER SICKLES TO REMAIN.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes a rumor that General Sickles, Minister of the United States at Madrid, has withdrawn his resignation, the differences between him and Sagosta having been settled through the intervention of Senor Zorrilla, and that the Spanish Cabinet undertakes to carry into effect the liberal measures promised long ago in favor of the colored race in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTESTED RAILWAY ELECTION.

LONDON, July 26.—There was some debate in the House of Commons last night on the contested election case of Gardner. The debate was adjourned. The House was well filled, as an exciting discussion of Irish topics was anticipated.

BY MAIL.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

There are now three or four expeditions in the Arctic regions endeavoring to reach the North Pole. First, the German expedition, which fell into the hands of Captain Hall, was devised by Dr. Petermann, which is up on the eastern side of Spitzbergen. Second, Captain Hall's expedition, which goes from New York city and Smith Sound. Third, the expedition which started from San Francisco last summer, intending to penetrate the Arctic Sea by way of Behring's Straits. Fourth, a Swedish expedition, which proposes to winter in the north part of Spitzbergen and try to reach the Pole next summer.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

Reports just received from Persia state that the famine in that country is increasing rather than abating. At Teheran and other places on the route human flesh is said to be openly eaten, and there are no means of transportation left. Cases of cannibalism, horrible even to think of, have occurred and are still occurring. A correspondent writes that at Yezd, a city of two women, assisted by seven other persons, carried off three children and ate them. The cannibals were arrested, and on being searched the bones of the children were found concealed in their clothes. The grand vizier condemned the two women to be hanged, and their accomplices to death by starvation. A week afterwards, on application to the vizier to pay for five of them had eaten the other two. This equals in horror the tale told by Josephus of cannibalism during the siege of Jerusalem.

OFFICERS AND GENTLEMEN.

An incident, striking illustration of the customs and discipline of the German army, is reported from Coblenz. A few days ago the band of the Twenty-ninth Regiment were performing, "en civil" and on their own account, at a coffee garden in the neighboring village of Lahnstein. Among the company present was a lieutenant in the regiment, who requested one of the bandsmen to perform a certain piece, and was told with considerable insolence that lieutenants had no right to interfere with a band when out of uniform and performing on their own account. This led to an altercation, during which the young officer so lost all self-control that he drew his sword and slashed the offending bandsman across the face, but happily only inflicting slight injury. The man, either pretending or believing that he was severely hurt, fell prostrate on the ground. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued, which ended with the arrest of the village. Who happened to be present, demanded the officer's sword, and was asked if he wanted to be treated in a similar way. A report was soon circulated that a civilian had been mortally wounded by an officer, and the greatest excitement was manifested. The lieutenant and several other officers who happened to be present, were surrounded and hooted by the crowd, and at one moment it seemed doubtful whether it might not be necessary to send to Coblenz for an escort. However, the lieutenant was conveyed on board a steamer, and so returned to his garrison. The matter is being investigated, and it is anticipated that the officer will have to cool his blood in a fortress for a few weeks. No doubt a tradition exists in the German army, if it is not actually the law, that an officer in uniform, if his honor is assailed by a blow or insulting language, is bound to vindicate it with his sword, though his adversary may be unarmed. The present inquiry may help to decide what a German officer's duty really is under such provocation.

WILL MONTPENSIER BE SURRENDERED.

A Madrid letter of the 30th ult. contains the following:

All Spain is now talking about the rumored demand upon France for the extradition of Montpensier as an accomplice in the death of Prim. My Lord of Montpensier was too high a dignitary to be in any way accused of any offence as grave as that of treason. A son of Louis Philippe, uncle and father-in-law to the Count de Paris, brother-in-law to Isabella of Spain—he was not to be mentioned with suspicion. You will remember that when Prim's car was ambuscaded in the narrow, gloomy street, opposite the War Office, no one was suspected of the murder but Republicans. There was never a more deliberate, well-arranged assassination. Serrano imitated the first Napoleon in his actions. When Napoleon was hustled by the infernal machine near the Opera House, although he knew perfectly well who had planned the crime, that it was done by friends and pets of Count d'Artois, he affected a sudden rage against the Jacobins, and laid violent hands upon their leaders and drove them into exile and imprisonment. Napoleon understood that the element most dangerous to his dynasty, the irreconcilable element, and he struck it under pretence of avenging outrage on his person. So when Prim was dead, and the overthrow of the Republic resulted,

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SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

Bonds at Frankfort 96¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 46½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

Secretary Boutwell has just arrived in Washington from a political tour through North Carolina. He reports the Republican chances for success in that State as remarkably good. From present indications he thinks Grant will carry it by a very large majority.

The rumored letter of withdrawal from the candidacy for Governor of Gen. Hartranft is in all probability a canard, especially as the announcement comes from the New York *World*. At all events the State Central Committee, which met at Harrisburg on Thursday, was not informed, officially or unofficially, of the existence of such an important document. It appeared to be the general intention to keep Hartranft on the ticket, and to elect him too by a good old fashioned majority.

The postal telegraph system appears to be working well in England. During the last week in June the messages ran up to more than three hundred thousand—an excess of seventy thousand over the corresponding week of last year. For the quarter ended in June, the increase exceeds a million over the same quarter in 1871. These figures have great significance. When the lines were worked by the companies an annual augmentation of ten per cent. was thought high; but at present, under the Government, the rise is more than thirty per cent.

The nomination of Glenl W. Schofield and Charles Albright for Congressmen at large, made by the Republican State Executive Committee, affords very general satisfaction hereabouts. Most of our people would have preferred the choice of our own fellow-townsman, Hon P. C. Shannon, who would most undoubtedly have swept the western end of the State by an immense majority, as he is both able and popular, but they are satisfied with the result as both candidates are unexceptionable men, eminently worthy of confidence and hearty support.

The Binghampton *Republican*, of Tuesday last, reprints the *Tribune's* statement concerning Greeley's part in the alleged negotiations with Seymour. It claims the defence substantially admits the whole case. The *Republican* reporter, with greater emphasis than ever, reiterates its statements of Mr. Carmichael, of Unadilla, and pronounces him not only the originator, by Seymour's help, of Greeley at Cincinnati, but the author of the tariff plank of the platform that was adopted. It reaffirms its statement that Mr. Greeley expressed himself by letter in favor of paying pensions to disabled Confederate soldiers, and that Mr. Greeley consented to be a Democratic candidate for President, provided Mr. Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him. It reasserts that Mr. Greeley proposed by letter that a Democrat should go to Cincinnati in his interest.

It was probably a surprise to most of our readers to learn that England had a law for the suppression of Jesuits, yet a few days ago, in the House of Commons, according to a cable telegram, Sir Robert Peel asked the government whether it was intended to enforce the section of the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829, providing, according to the cable, "for the banishment from England of all members of the Society of Jesus." The provision referred to is one of a number of "securities and restrictions" contained in the Catholic Relief bill, and forbids the introduction of more Jesuits than were in the country at the time of the passage of the relief act, more than forty years ago. It has been disregarded, and the reasons why it should now be enforced are not apparent, unless it is because there seems to be a general disposition to deal harshly with the members of the order on the continent.

It almost seems beyond the power of imagination for any live American to place himself in Doctor Livingstone's forlorn condition for five mortal years. Self banished from the range of mails and telegraphs, he had not a glimpse of a newspaper from 1866, and was therefore profoundly ignorant of all that happened in this mundane sphere, until the representative of the *Herald* rescued him in November, 1871. What a chat that must have been, the first between the explorer and the correspondent at Ujiji. Think of the history of the world since Andy Johnson commenced to swing around the circle six years ago this blessed month. Stanley had to tell him all that. The Doctor, it appears, got hold of a London *Saturday Review*, the slashing critic of English social life and literature, and also a copy of *Punch*; but the hints he gleaned from them could only have stimulated curiosity. If he was an American Democrat, the greatest punishment that could be inflicted on him for his absence would be to have him transiated in the body to one of our polling booths next November, and compelled to execute a freeman's will instanter. We guess he would invoke the lightning of Heaven.

A GREELEY PHOTOGRAPH.

In Mr. Greeley, if successful in his little Presidential venture, the American people will find—according to his own showing—a staunch Republican; an impregnable Democrat; a thorough-going Radical; a generous Liberal; a Protective Tariff man who pledges himself to give vitality to any sort of a free trade tariff that can be bought through Congress by "British gold;" a friend of universal amnesty who declared the "rebellious traitors must find poverty at their fire sides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children;" an opponent of land grabbing, who advocated the most lavish donations of the public domain to soulless corporations; one who declares "I always demanded the Ku-Klux act," yet now denounces it as centralization; who advocated the "Bayonet Election Law," and discards it as infamous; who declared "confiscation an act of justice," and branded it as national grand larceny; who solemnly avowed his belief in the inherent inalienable right of secession, and insisted that those who acted on his advice should be "overwhelmed in the field and scattered like leaves before an angry wind;" who shrinked "on to "Richmond," before the armies were prepared, and piteously wailed out "on to Niagara" when they had the rebellion under the heel; who declared for emancipation and against emancipation—who wanted to pay four hundred millions for negroes, and thought confiscation and the besom of destruction a good thing for every rebel household; who wants to resume specie payments and yet borrows Pendleton's greenback hobby, and would flood the country with legal tenders; who opposes "rings" and consorts with Tweed and Wood; and who—to cut the diversity of his kaleidoscopic record short—declares "Grant will be far better qualified for President in 1872 than he was in 1868," and emphasizes this belief by declaring *"Grant has never been beaten, and he never will be."* That Greeley is running against Grant shows he is consistent to the end in his own inconsistency, and that is about all the inconsistency, and that is about all the consistency he is consistent in. From the negative we have taken, photographs may be multiplied, but no two of them will be alike, although they will undoubtedly all represent some contradictory trait of Horace, the Uncertain.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

By the internal revenue law passed by the last Congress, it was provided, among other changes, that the Supervisors of Internal Revenue should be reduced on or before the 1st of August from twenty-five to ten. This is a measure of retrenchment and economy. The President has just appointed the ten Supervisors provided for, who have been selected from the present force. This change has rendered it necessary to dispense with the services of fifteen of the present Supervisors, some of whom have held their positions since the first organization of the force under the act of July 20, 1868, and, as a further consequence, the consolidation of the territory now under their supervision with the ten districts retained, or, more correctly speaking, the blotting out of the old Supervisory Districts and the division of the vast territory of the United States, for the sake of convenience, into ten districts, to some one of which each of the newly-commissioned force of Supervisors will be assigned. Gen. Sweitzer, of this city, Supervisor, heretofore, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, has been dropped from the list in the new assignment, and Alexander P. Tutton, of Philadelphia, Supervisor of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, assigned to a district composed of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

The new internal revenue law, besides making large reductions in taxation, also provides for a corresponding decrease in the number of collectors and assessors. There are at present about two hundred and thirty assessment and collection districts, presided over by some four hundred and sixty chief officers, assisted by a large number of assistant assessors and deputy collectors. The new law provides, to quote its language, "that prior to the 1st of January, 1873, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to reduce the internal revenue districts in the United States to not exceeding eighty in number, and for that purpose he may unite two or more districts or States or Territories into *one* district, and he shall designate from among the existing revenue officers one collector and one assessor for each new district, or, at his discretion he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nominate and appoint new officers for such new district," &c. It is likely, when this reduction is made, the number of districts in Pennsylvania will be cut down to one-fifth their present number. This is an important measure of retrenchment in all respects; but it will not stop with the reduction of supervisors, assessors and collectors, as the law also provides for a reduction of "the clerks and employees in the Internal Revenue Bureau to as small a number as is consistent with the performance of the reduced duties of the same."

COAL AND IRON IN ENGLAND.

The latest mail and telegraphic advices represent an extraordinary state of excitement in the coal and iron trades of England. Coal has been rising in price all through the current year, and it is now nearly one hundred per cent. dearer than it was a year ago. The price has so largely increased, a cable dispatch states, that the ocean steamers have raised their fares, and the importation of coal from the continent has begun. The many trades in which the use of coal forms an important and essential element, are of course all affected by the advance. This is especially noticeable in iron production. Bar iron which was quoted at £8 10s. per ton in September last, had advanced to £14 2s. a month ago, and at latest advices by mail was selling at from £15 to £15 12s. 6d., and even at these rates manufacturers refuse to take orders for future delivery except subject to current rates.

The advance in iron is clearly traced to the rise in coal, and the largely increased demand for iron manufactures since the close of the Franco-German war, to repair the damages of military operations. Added to this, there has been an increase in the wages of iron-workers and a decrease in the hours of labor. The exhaustion of the coal mines of England, and increased difficulties in mining, about which so much has been prophetically written, will naturally occur to the American mind as the cause of the great advance in coal; but this is not the view the best English authorities take. It is correct, of course, that the increased demand for iron manufactures has made an increasing demand for coal, and that the difficulties and cost year by year, in mining coal in England, grow greater, but the present extraordinary advance in prices is not attributable to any deficiency in the mineral resources of Great Britain, but rather to the suddenness with which the increased demand for iron manufactures has grown to mammoth proportions, thereby producing a coal and iron famine. The London *Economist*, high authority, explains the cause of the present condition of the trade in the following extract:

"Within the last two or three years there has undoubtedly been an immense increase in every sort of manufacture throughout the world. Railroads have been extended, steamers have been multiplied, machinery in every department of trade has been increased, the effectiveness of machinery has been daily intensified by new inventions. The result is that the producing power of mankind is at a higher pitch than it has ever been, and it follows that not only are the raw materials of every manufacture in great demand, as they are in every prosperous period, but the instruments of production, especially coal, are now pre-eminently in demand. Production has increased so rapidly from a variety of causes, that it has overtaken the supply of the instruments with which it works, and coal is the great instrument. Experience and theory combine to teach us that in such circumstances the article so much in request should go to famine prices. Political economists are quite familiar with the great fluctuations in the price of food, in consequence of comparatively small variations in the supply; and as regards prices, coal is now in the position of food when the harvest has been deficient. In case would be exactly analagous if we could suppose, instead of an insufficient harvest, the sudden introduction of a new population to compete for the old supplies. The supply of coal and the means of supplying it have not diminished—have, on the contrary, greatly increased—but the sudden multiplication of the wants of the world has had all the effect on it which the sudden introduction of a great many new mouths would have on the customarily sufficient supplies of food."

This seems to be logical. The increase in price of both coal and iron is not caused by a combination of speculators, or by a diminution in the production of coal or the probable exhaustion of the sources of supply; for, on the contrary, we are told the supply of coal and the means of supplying it have not diminished, but the cause is to be found in the suddenness and great proportions of the increased demand for iron manufactures. But will the present advance continue, or will prices as suddenly recede as they have advanced? In answer to this, it is stated that the power of production cannot overtake the demand for some time, and until it does the tendency of prices will be upward. Nothing can alter the circumstances but a fresh supply of the raw materials to meet this unprecedented demand. Yet it will take time to secure this, as the education of labor and the opening of new mines and the increased development of the old ones, are the conditions precedent. The French and German iron making establishments were so affected by the war, many of the former being closed and the latter hampered for want of men, that in repairing the ravages of the conflict, orders came thick and fast on the English iron masters. The iron trade of that country was never in so flourishing a condition, as it is at this time, according to the statement of the iron men themselves. The recent contest between the men and the iron masters for a reduction in the hours of labor and advance in wages, was won by the men, but since then arbitration has been introduced and generally adopted for the adjustment of all disputes, so that the internal conditions of the trade are most satisfactory, and the manufacturers have a golden harvest before them. Nor is this confined to England. On the continent the same features are presented by the iron trade. There are no strikes, prices have advanced, and are still advancing, and the supply of iron is not equal to the suddenness of the demand. Iron is the great material agent of an advancing and progressive civilization, and the prosperous conditions of the trade show that the world is moving more rapidly now than ever before.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The United States census of 1870 shows a voting populating of 214,142 in North Carolina. The largest vote ever polled in the State was that of last year, upon the question of calling a Convention, and was only 182,259. The registration of this year is not yet ascertained, but it is believed that about 200,000 will now be registered. If this be correct, there will be an increase of about 18,000 over the Convention vote (which is unreliable as a test of party strength), and an increase of about 27,000 votes over the aggregate vote of 1870, when Shipp, Democrat, had 5,000 majority over Phillips, Republican, for Attorney General.

General Sherwood at present and for the past four years, Secretary of State of Ohio, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Toledo district. There is no doubt of his election. The General is one of the best "stumpers" in that State so prolific in popular orators.

The promotion of Mr. Richard Bradley, our present Consul at Jerusalem, to be Consul General to Egypt, in place of Butler, removed, was in accordance with the best interests of the civil service. Mr. Bradley is a graduate of the Michigan University and thoroughly competent. He entered the volunteer navy in 1861, and was afterwards transferred to the regular navy. He distinguished himself under Farragut at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and resigned in 1864 on account of ill-health.

Secretary Creswell has refused to allow lists asking for subscriptions for political purposes to be circulated for signatures in his Department. How different is this from the practice in the "good old days of Democracy," when Government clerks were heavily assessed for political purposes.

Mr. Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United State, who has been spending some weeks among family friends at Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass., left for his home at Bloomington, Ill., on Monday. As is consistent with his high position he takes no part, in the present contest; but is, nevertheless, very frank and unreserved in the expression of the opinion that the election of Greeley would be detrimental to the business interests of the country. For this reason he prefers Grant.—*New York Times.*

The *World* says of Mr. Greeley's second letters of acceptance, that "it is merely a campaign document, calculated for the meridian of North Carolina." It don't think the effort a wise one, and expresses "the hope Mr. Greeley will write no more letters."

It is given out that Frank Blair will attempt to reply to Senator Conkling's speech, on the invitation of the National Greeley Committee.

When Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, was re-elected a few weeks ago, Horace Greeley, in the *Tribune*, hailed it as a triumph of Liberal principles. Senator Ferry, however, soon showed that he was too sensible a man to sacrifice his reputation and political prospects to a temporary craze. He wrote a letter in which he described the Greeley movement as "mere midsummer madness." In another letter dated July 30, 1872, he says:

"I support the Grant and Wilson ticket. Before it was made I expressed my opinion of Mr. Greeley as a candidate. I have not changed it. By November it will be found that the opinion of the country has settled in the same direction. Make your mind easy about Connecticut. The State will give to General Grant, under present circumstances, a larger majority than it did four years ago."

James L. Orr, of South Carolina, we believe was the last Democratic speaker of the National House of Representatives. He served the South during the rebellion in various capacities, but is now a warm supporter of General Grant. In a letter to a Republican meeting held at Norfolk, Va., on the 24th, General Orr referring to an invitation to be present, writes as follows:

"It would have afforded me great pleasure to have urged upon that occasion my old friends of the Democratic party, prior to 1860, to vote for Grant and Wilson. Their Convention has nominated life long Republicans for President and Vice President, Greeley and Brown, and to vote for them requires an absolute abandonment of every cherished tenet of the Democratic party. If they can vote for Greeley Republican, why not vote for Grant Republican? Has not the Administration of the latter been eminently successful in preserving peace at home and abroad; in reducing taxation upon the people eighty millions per annum, in reducing the expenditures of the Government in the same proportion, in paying off nearly four hundred millions of the public debt, and in elevating the financial credit of the country at home and abroad? With such a record why should a change of Administration be made and a new man placed in position, who his most ardent friends will not venture to assert that he possesses executive ability. Are these old-line Democrats controlled by passion or by judgment?"

Many of the old-time Democratic leaders of Mississippi refuse to support Greeley. One of them, the New Orleans *Republican* thus speaks of:

"Prominent among these is Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne of Natchez, who for many years represented that district in Congress. While in Jackson, a few days since, Col. Claiborne publicly declared that he should support Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and pledged himself that that support would not be lukewarm, and he advised his Democratic friends to do likewise. He denounced Greeley as the long-life enemy of the South and Southern men, and as totally unfit and unworthy to receive the suffragee of Mississippians."

In Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, a local statistician sets down the entire Greeleyite Republican vote at not to exceed thirty in a Republican vote of seven hundred and fifty, whilst eighty-six Democrats have pledged themselves not to vote for Greeley, and several declare their purpose of voting for Grant.

If any thing illustrates the "wild hunt after office," it is the circular issued by the double-headed Liberal and Democratic organization of Ohio to the faithful throughout that State, recommending the following programme of action for the several counties and Congressional districts:

1. In Democratic Congressional districts let the Democrats furnish the candidate.

2. In strong Republican districts let the Liberal Republicans furnish the candidate.

3. In doubtful or close districts let the strongest man be selected.

4. In forming county tickets in Democratic counties give to Democrats all the important offices, but concede in the minor offices a recognition of Liberal Republicans when practicable.

5. In Republican counties divide the offices, selecting the best men without regard to antecedents.

This is signed by the Democratic and Liberal Central Committees.

In August, 1871, the following appeared in the New York *Tribune*, and was doubtless written by Mr. Greeley himself:

"A Democratic triumph involves the ascendancy of those who hate the nation's creditors because their money powerfully contributed to the overthrow of the rebellion, and will find a way to cheat them if possible. A Democratic triumph involves the subversion of protection to our home industry, with a repetition of the widespread disasters and distresses which have repeatedly and naturally followed each overthrow. The 'personal views of Mr. Greeley' impel him to deprecate a Democratic national triumph as one of the gravest national calamities; and this is his main reason for wishing the selection of a candidate for President who will be more certain of success than General Grant."

The Philosopher's opposition to President Grant at that time, it seems, was based on a patriotic desire to see the Republican party succeed, and to prevent the dangerous Democracy from riding into power by the election of their candidate. He is lending himself now to the very scheme which he then deprecated.

Gree Lee—

The harp that once in Greeley's hand
Did Yankee Doodle play,
Now tunes its notes to Dixie's Land,
In hope's delusive ray.

S. T. Streeter publishes a card resigning his membership in the New York Liberal Republican Central Committee, on the ground that the contest has now been narrowed down simply between the Republican and Democratic parties.

THE STATE.

Armstrong.—Mr. Alexander George, of Whitesburg, this county, celebrated his golden wedding on the 3d inst. Thirty-eight children and grand children were present upon the occasion, besides a large number of neighbors. The total of Mr. George's family is fifty-eight besides two great grand children. Mr. George is one of the most respectable citizens of his township, born and raised a Democrat, but cannot swallow the Greeley ticket, which shows his good sense.——A bombshell to the Democracy—Col. Shrwell's card in last week's *Free Press.*

Butler.—Building improvements are exhibited in every hand in the town of Butler. An old citizen says the town has improved more within the last two years than in the ten preceding.——Last Monday, a week ago, eleven babies were baptised in Butler.——We regret, says the Butler *Citizen* that continued wet weather has prevented the safe housing of our wheat crop, which had been cut and laying in the swath, or in shock. It is reported as growing, and much may be dangered. Much hay also not housed, it is said to be damaged.——The heavy rains of last Saturday did much damage in the southern part of the county.

Beaver.—Saturday last a son of H. Meaner, of Vanfort, while at a Sabbath School picnic, was thrown from a swing, and had his arm broken in two places, and a bad cut on his head. Dr. J. S. McNutt attended his injuries.——Major Robert Darragh, of Sharon, died July 21, aged 96 years and 5 months,—the oldest inhabitant of Beaver county.

Clearfield.—The *Raftsman's Journal* is explicit. It says: "We are informed, upon good authority, that some persons, from selfish or interested motives, we presume, are circulating the story in parts of this county that the editor of the *Journal* is opposed to Grant. In refutation of this LIE, we only ask our Republican friends to scan our columns.——The corn and other growing crops, in this county, promise an abundant yield, from present appearance.——Some hay that was cut previous to recent rains, was somewhat damaged, but the crop will be a fair one, from what we learn. It is feared that some of the wheat and rye will also be damaged, from the continued wet spell.

Chester.—Some disease has became epidemic among the fish in the streams of Chester county, and the mortality is very great.——The *Record* says a "gentleman informs us that while driving to West Chester on Monday, he saw a farmer near Lionville plowing in his oats—too poor a crop to cut. This is the first case of the kind we have heard of."

Greene.—Blackberries are selling for 25cts. per gallon.——Cholera Morbus is epidemic in Waynesburgh.——The farmers report good harvests, the hay crop only falling short.

Lancaster.—Lancaster city has organized a Board of Trade.—A fire broke out on Thursday evening in the large grist mill of Esbelman & Good, in Pequea Township, completely destroying it, together with the brick dwelling and also a large distillery belonging to George Shoff. The loss on the latter is $12,000—insured for $10,000. The loss on the mill is heavy probably $12,000, insurance $4,500. It contained 10,000 bushels of grain, the property of the tenant Benj. Good. Other buildings near were in great danger. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.—A young man named Jacobs, telegraph operator at Leaman Place, on the Penn'a R. R., was killed on Thursday morning last. He was riding on the local freight east, when he was hit by the other track just as the Niagara Express came along. He was mangled beyond recognition.

Lebanon.—Miss Esther Kimmel, a young lady, daughter of Mr. Ed. K. Kimmel, of Lebanon on last Friday, was removing a pistol from her brother's coat, when it was discharged, the contents entering her hand, causing a painful wound.

Montgomery.—Daniel Y. Gerhard, with a reaping machine, upon which he was riding engaged in smoking a pipe, accidently let a spark drop, which ignited an hour's work and set fire to the standing grain. The fire was finally extinguished by unusual furrows through the field, but not until $900 worth of wheat was destroyed.

Mercer.—The corner stone of Greenville Hall one of the Thiel College buildings, will be laid on the 15th August, with appropriate ceremonies.——A mass meeting of the miners was held at the Five Points, near Oakland, on Monday, at which the workmen from Forker & Co.'s Bank Mine, and the individual miners, struck for at the twenty cents advance. The miners refused to grant permission, and appointed delegates to go to Mahoning Valley for the purpose of conferring with the miners of that region, with a view to stop the shipment of coal to the furnaces in this Valley.——Those desiring to compete for premiums for farms, gardens, orchards, field crops, &c., at the Mercer County Agricultural Society, at Stoneboro, on the 11th, 12th and 13th of September next, are requested to make their entries on the Secretary's books at Stoneboro on or before the first of September. Three of the sand copies of the Stoneboro premium list in pamphlet form will be ready for distribution about the first of August.

Somerset.—The *Herald* says: Many of our farmers are quite out of heart, the frequent cold rains having greatly damaged tons upon tons of hay last week. Some of the farmers in this vicinity had as high as ten tons down during the whole of the week, and much damage was also done to the grain that had been cut.

Schuylkill.—Mrs. James Knight, of Mt. Carbon, hung herself on Wednesday.——Tamaqua was thrown into a feverish excitement on Sunday night and Monday morning, occasioned by a shooting affair in which John, alias "Turk," Reily, a somewhat notorious character in the neighborhood, was shot and killed by Robert L. Casey, a duly authorized police officer, who was at the time engaged in the performance of the duties of his office. The scene of the tragic affair was the front porch of the United States Hotel, which is on a level with, and naturally forms a portion of, the pavement. It appears that Casey came up the street and sat down in one of the several chairs which are permanently kept in front of the house. A number of the chairs were occupied by other parties at the same time, and Casey was engaged in conversation with a young man, by the side of whom he had taken a seat, when Reily came up and commenced abusing Casey by calling him all the vile names in the vocabulary of blackguardism. In the meantime the officer urged him to go away, telling him he wanted nothing to do with him, but the enraged man persisted in his abuse, and finally laid violent hands upon the officer, when in self-defence—knowing Reily's Herculean strength and his desparate character—he drew his revolver and fired a shot which struck on the left superior angle of the pelvis, glancing off and doing no harm. The officer then warned him to go away, but instead of doing so the man continued his assault, when the officer again fired, the ball taking effect in the right side, and death ensuing within twenty minutes. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound received at the hands of Robert Casey, a police officer while on duty. Casey was arrested and held for trial. The sympathy of the community is with him, as Reily was a terror to the neighborhood.

Luzerne.—The Scranton *Republican* says: "Tuesday morning about seven o'clock the ground or roof of the old works at the Baltimore mine, near Wilkesbarre, belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Company, caved in, and let a large double house, containing two little girls, aged two and three years, who were asleep in bed, down into the fearful pit, a distance of about forty feet. The house went in end foremost, and was so completely buried beneath the ground that nothing could be seen of it but a small peak of the gable end. A force of men was at once set to work digging and removing the dirt, and at last accounts had not found the children, but could see the top of the bed which they had been in at the time of the fearful catastrophe. It is almost hoping against hope to think that they are alive, as they were in the end of the building which went down first, which certainly must have been completely demolished after falling such a distance. There were some ten or twelve persons in the house at the time, but hearing the creaking of the timbers and feeling the swagger of the building, judged there was something wrong, and made their escape just in time to save their lives."

Indiana.—Mr. Geo. Row, one of the most respected citizens of White township, while trying to hive a swarm of bees, about two weeks since, was so badly stung that he has since died.——A good work in the way of Domestic Missions is being done by several gentleman of Indiana; five union Sabbath schools have been organized and are now being held within a few miles of town.——A Sacred Cantata, in four parts, entitled «Daniel, or the Captivity and Restoration," will be given in the Indiana Court House, Tuesday evening, July 26. The following persons will take the leading parts: Miss Nettie Jamison, as Queen, Prof. Harry Horner, King; Prof. Berner, as Daniel, and Prof. Peasice, as Azariah, all of Pittsburgh. A chorus of fifty voices will assist in the performance.——Squirrels have never been known to have been so plenty in Indiana as now. It is no unusual affair to see a couple of amateur hunters come in of an evening with fifteen or twenty.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 66 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinsy, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Ealing, Solicitor.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

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FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

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WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID S. WHITE, Allegheny;
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COUNTY.
CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny,
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYOE SAMPLE, of Sharler.
J. W. BAILANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.
Excelsior Saratoga Water on draught.
Deep Rock Water on draught.
Kissengen Water on draught.
Vichy Water on draught.
Blue Lick Water on draft.
Also, St. Louis (Michigan) Magnetic Spring Water.
Iron Mountain Magnetic Spring Water.
Harlem Spring Water.

In bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water, drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF LIFE!

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with disturbances as disease. They are in fact the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and numerous ailments are among these thorny fruits. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business cares, or harassed by family troubles, or excited by speculations, or engrossed by any other pursuit, enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overwrought, should keep up their nervous tone by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken-down by overwrought brain work are thus warded off, and are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust of the individuals. Dyspeptics should be particular in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defence against the lowering disease after in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

JULY AND AUGUST STYLES.
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Zinc Lead, Zinc, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458 REBECCA STREET.

We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a pure "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. ly75-jel

Dress Goods Reduced.
SEERSUCKER'S FRENCH GINGHAMS,
BAPTISTE AND JAPANESE CLOTHS,
HARNANIS AND GRENADINES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS very low at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
At No. 96 Market Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOGGS & BUHL.
Attractive Stocks
IN
EACH DEPARTMENT.
STRIPE VICTORIA LAWNS
AND
4-4 French Welt P. K.'s
For Polonaises, at attractive prices.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
Wide Hamburg Flouncings,
OPENED THIS DAY.
Grenadines, Hernanis,
LINEN SUITINGS,
BAPTISTE CLOTHS,
LAWNS AND PERCALES,
BARRED NAINSOOKS,
SATIN STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
STRIPED SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
LACE JACKETS,
LACE POINTS,
LADIES' WHITE SUITS,
LADIES' COL'D SUITS.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny.

SUMMER GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
New Novelties in Jet and Bead Ornaments, Head Bands, &c.
Fine Fans.
Biss Silk Scarfs—a fresh lot of all the most desirable shades.
Gros Grain Ribbons in all the latest tints.
Tinted Gros Grain and Fine Taffeta Sash Ribbons.
Plaid Sash Ribbons.
Black Sash Ribbons—all at very attractive prices.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons, all colors.
Trimming Silks and Turquoises.
Fancy Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at low prices.
New Blonde Plaitings and Neck Ruching.
Reviered and Dotted Swiss.
White P. K.'s, Linens, Vic. Lawns, &c.
Swiss Plaiting and Puffing.
Bias and Fancy Tucking of every kind.
Hamburg Embroideries.
A choice assortment of all widths of Flouncing, Edging and Inserting at bargain prices.
HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL.

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
230 and 241 Liberty Street.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Parasols,
Rolled Parasols,
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FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Sewickley Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest.
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Verona Borough, Allegheny County, School Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6% at 85 and interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. ROBLAND, R. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada, at Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business or correspondence.

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W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, July 26, 1872. }

The delightfully cool and pleasant weather today seemed to animate all classes with more good feeling than they have appeared possessed of since the commencement of the "dog days." Things generally look as if they were getting back to their proper equilibrium; particularly is this so in the money circles, and although there is some little show of closeness, yet the banking men put on their best looks, and manage in a cheerful way to supply a sufficient supply of funds to keep down any general complaint that otherwise would be made. With some of the institutions there is money in abundance, for all who they think have claims upon them, but any overplus they use very cautiously, for fear customers may call when they are out, and they are not willing to have those who build up their columns to want for needful accommodations, or be forced to seek relief outside from strangers; realizing the fact that although bricks can now be made without straw, a coke oven cannot be built or a furnace run without money, and that operators, when denied at one institution, are not long in seeking for what they want at another, and where they are most readily accommodated and most courteously treated there is where their patronage and influence will be concentrated.

Gold is still slowly swelling in price. To-day it touched 114¾, and bids fair to go still higher. The shipments of specie from the port of New York, on Wednesday, were $525,000, and it is expected that the shipments on Saturday will be still larger. The French loan just now put on the European market will have a heavy effect still further deplete the already limited amount of precious metal in this country. This subject will be referred to more fully hereafter.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says: There was a good deal of querying to-day, as to what has become of the eats corner of last month. We believe that nearly all the oats controlled by Scandrett have been shipped out by the parties who advanced money on them; the oats were not placed on the market here. Everything else remains in *statu quo*. We are not aware that any legal proceedings have been instituted, though it was extensively talked of a few weeks ago; and it now seems as if the matter may go by default, as the excitement has died away so completely that there is but a issue of it left. There is no doubt that some hundreds of those who invested in the Chandler puts would be glad to hear of their money, even if there is no chance of seeing it again; but the amount at stake in each case is so small that there is not much inducement for the individual to assert his legal rights.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Bonds—1881	115¾
" 5-20s—1862	115¾
" 1864	115¾
" 1865	116¾
" 1865 new	116¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115
10-40s	112¾
Currency 6's	114¾
Gold	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	98¾
Erie	52
Harlem	216
Fort Wayne	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Rock Island	111¾
Chicago & N. W	76¼
Do. Preferred	91¾
St. Paul, Common	56¾
Do Preferred	79
Wabash	76¼
Union Pacific	38
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Pacific Mail	76¼
West Union Telegraph	75¾
Adams Express	97¾
U. S. Express	83½
Wells, Fargo	88¼
Pouna, Central	58¾
Penn'a, Allotments	58¾
Reading R. R.	98¾
United Co's, New Jersey	126¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36¾
Central Transportation	49
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 5's	74¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	90¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾

NEW YORK, July 26, 1872.

Gold very firm, though quiet; sold at 114¾ and closed at 114⅝@114¾. Loans 1@3 for carrying. Clearings, $39,000,000. Estimated export tomorrow, $2,650,000. Treasury disbursements, $130,000. The custom receipts for August promise to be heavy, and it is believed the Treasury will sell not less than $2,000,000 of gold per week. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull. Stocks more active; Northwestern, with a large business, rose to 76¾; Pacific Mail still active, and sold up to 77¼; C. C. & I. C. in strong demand, and advanced to 36¾; New York Central advanced to 98¾, and Rock Island to 112. On other shares business was light, but the whole list closed strong at the best figures of the day. It is said that about two million dollars, cable transfers, have been sold within two days at 114¾@110¾. Money easy at 2@3.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessees, 73; new do., 72; South Carolinas July, 29¾; South Carolina July, 26, Missouri 6's, 94¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Sixes of 1881 coupons, 117¾@117¾; 5-20's of '62, 115¾; do. '64, 115¾; do. '65, 116¼@116¾; do. '65 new, 114¾; do '67, 115¾; do. '68 coupons, 115@115¾; 10-40's, 112¾@112¾; currency 6's, 114¾; new 6's per cents, 113¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 77¼; Adams Express, 97¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. do, 88¾; American Merchants Union, 74; United States do, 83¾; New York, 90¾; Erie, 52¼; Harlem, 216; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Union Pacific, 38¼; Cleveland & Toledo, 92; Chicago & Northwestern, 76¾; do preferred, 91½; Rock Island, 111¾; R. Island 6's, Wayne, 97¼; Toledo & Wabash, 46¾; Fort do preferred, 79; Toledo & Wabash, 46¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Quicksilver, 42.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, July 26, 1872. }

ASHES.—Little or nothing doing in Soda Ash. Pots unchanged at 10; Pearls quoted at 11.

ALE.—Is quoted as follows: X $9 per bbl; XX, $10; India, $11.

APPLES.—Continue to arrive freely, and the market being overstocked, prices are weak and irregular, ranging from $1.50 to $2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

BARLEY.—Two bbl. two bushel, 40 cts; do two one-half bushels, 47; do three bushel, 55; Allegheny, 2 bushel, 38 cts.

BRAN.—Small sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Dull; 5 to 8 cts per lb.

BUTTER.—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales of prime to choice, in small packages, at 17 to 20 cts.

CHEESE.—Is reported firmer but unchanged, 10¼@11 cts for Dairy; 11¼ a 12 for Factory and 12½@13 for Goshen.

CARBON OIL.—Is quoted at 20 cts by the car load, and 25@ cents additional for small lots.

CANDLES.—Are selling by the box at 12½ cts.

CEMENT.—Rosendale, $4.25@4.50 per bbl; Louisville, $2.25@2.75; Akron, $2.50@2.75; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $2.75@3.00; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Is firmer at close sales at 6 to 6¼.

DRIED FRUIT.—Is dull and there is so little doing that there are no established quotations.

FEATHERS.—Still in fair demand, and steady at 15 to 16 cts for fresh.

FLOUR.—Is firm and moderately active, but there is no change to note in prices; we quote at $7.50 to $8.25 for fair to choice spring wheat and $8.50 to $9 for good to winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN.—There is still considerable inquiry for Wheat and the market is strong and prices higher; we now quote at $1.85 to $1.90 for red and 3 to 5 cts more for white. The inquiry is mainly from the country—city millers are not disposed to buy at present prices. The Oats market is unsettled and very irregular. We were reported sales at 40@42@43 and 45. Some dealers reported the market stronger while others thought it was weaker, and this accounts for the wide range in prices. Corn inquiry but without quotable change; 58 cts on track and 60 free in elevator. There is rather more inquiry for Rye and we can report small sales to millers at $1.05@1.06. Nothing doing in Barley in this market.

GROCERIES.—Trade is fair, though it cannot be termed active; however, it is fully as good as it usually is this season of the year. Refined sugars are reported firmer and a shade higher, east; and Coffees are stronger though unchanged.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13¼; granulated 13; powdered, 14; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11¼; Circle C, 11¾; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¾; Knights C yellow, 10¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24¾; prime, 23¾, good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 28.

SYRUP.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¼@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8¼.

HAY.—With an increased demand and continued light receipts the market is growing stronger, and prices have still further advanced; we now quote baled at $30 to $35 per ton. The offerings of wagon hay are light which is owing to the country people being busily engaged in harvesting and this, of course, has had its effect in stimulating the market.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

LARD OIL.—Is firmer and there is not so much "quiting," as there has been recently; we continue to quote at 74 to 72 cts.

POTATOES.—In fair demand but unchanged; $2.25 to $2.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Pitts Shoulders, 7¾c; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10¾c; Breakfast Bacon, 13¾c; Rib Sides, 8¾; Clear Rib Sides, 9; Clear Sides, 9¼c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¾c. In New York, 9¼@9¾. Hide Sausage, 15c.

POULTRY.—Chickens scarce and selling readily at 55 to 65 for young, and 75 to 85 for old.

RAGS.—Sales at 4¼@4½c per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1.75 per barrel by the car load, and $1.90 in a jobbing way.

SHEETINGS.—Penn Mill, A No. 1, 4-4, 14 cts; Nonatosh, 13¾; Pittsburgh Pamily, 13; Juniata, 11; Pine, 12¾. In Chicago, Chain, fine, 36 cts; colored, do, 43; Cotton Batting, 15 cts; Cotton Twine, 37 cts.

TALLOW.—Is steady at 8 to 8¼ cents.

WOOL.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines firmer and higher; quoted in a jobbing way at 95@96 cts.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

FRIDAY, July 26, 1872.

Trade in pig iron has been fairly active during the past week, and while the market is strong there is no quotable advance, as compared with last week; some of our manufacturers (mill owners) are still disposed to hold off and take the chances, while others are selling up all that they can get their hands on within the range of present prices. The producers, as noted in our last report, are very stiff, feeling assured that they have the market well under control, and, in consequence, they are unwilling to make the slightest concession in order to effect sales; further more, as a general thing, they are averse to selling for future deliveries; they seem to be very sanguine that prices will go no lower, and that there may be a still further advance, hence they want to keep themselves in a position that will enable them to take advantage of it should prices go higher. Last year and year before, a good many of the furnaces sold largely for future delivery; and in consequence, they were obliged to fill contracts at from $5 to $6 per ton below market price at the time of delivery. No. 1 Eastern Foundry iron is quoted from at $54½ to $55, 4 mos. Standard red short iron is still held at $53, 4 mos., but we hear of no sales—buyers as yet, are unwilling to touch it at the price; while holders are unwilling to make any concession.

In finished iron and nails, trade is quiet; though prices are very firm at the recent advance. We find the inquiry somewhat very favorable for a good fall trade, as stocks are reported light throughout the entire country.

ANTHRACITE.

400 tons Gray Forge	$50 00 4 mos
100 tons B No. 1 Foundry	54 00 4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	54 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	55 00 4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	54 00 4 mos
40 tons No. 2 Foundry	53 50 4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	54 50 4 mos
150 tons No. 2 Mill Iron	52 50 4 mos
200 tons " "	49 00 cash
50 tons No. 1 " "	54 00 4 mos
100 tons White Red Short	pt.
200 tons Close Gray Red Short	46 00 cash
At furnace.	
100 tons Gray Forge	49 00 cash

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

400 tons No. 1 Neutral	$52 50 time
200 tons Gray Red Short	52 50 4 mos
200 tons " " "	52 50 4 mos
ALLEGHENY COKE.	
200 tons Cold Short	$50 00 4 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, July 26, 1872. }

Crude market continues weak and dull and prices have still further declined. Parker quoted to-day at $3.60, a decline of 20 cts per bbl within the past two or three days. Refined, also weak and lower; July, 21¾ best bid; seller first half August, 22; seller last half August, 22¼; buyer last half August 22¾; buyer last half September, 22¾. Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; $1.70 to $1.75, for country and city.

SHIPPED ON CERTIFICATES BALT VIA A. V. R. R. Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 500 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 415 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 305 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Mfg. Co., 598 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Eclipse Works, 50 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weissinger, 144 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 145 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Cochran, Frew & Co 670 bbls to Warden Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....3837

WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 900 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. Same	228
Fisher Bros, acct. Same	55
Excelsior O W, acct. Same	760
Commercial O W, acct. Duncan & Y	776
Radiant O W, acct. Duncan & Y	314
Brilliant O W, acct. Jos. Bushnell	622
Standard O W, acct. Fisher Bro	444
Lilly O W, acct. J Bushnell	462
Crystal O W, acct. "	462
Penn O W, acct. Hutchison & B	492
Tarentum O W, acct. "	474
Petrolite O W, acct. H. L. Taylor	462
Model O W, acct. W. Stewart	80
J. O. McDowell, acct. Same	85
Total	5081

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Steamb. PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J Moorhead	7	Caughey & H	6
G W Haliman	1	J. A. Caughey	2
J. Rennie	1		
Total	17		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

J. W. Porter	1	Jones & L	2
Nimick & Co	1	Brown & Co	1
John Moorhead	3		
Total	8		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co	2	Loomis & C	1
Caughey & H	1		
Total	4		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & B	4	W Clark & Co	1
McKnight & Co	2	Lucy Furnace	40
Total	47		

WEST PENN.

Isabella Furnace	87	Graff B & Co	6
Spang C & Co	3		
Total	96		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis, O & F	3	McKnight P & Co	19
Total	22		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 26—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾@92¾; U. S. 5-20s, 92@92¾; U. S. 10-20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾. Sperm oil 86s.

PARIS, July 26.—Rentes 54f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 9¾d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales 15,000 bales; speculative and export, 4,000 bales. California white wheat, 11s 2d@9s 2d; red spring, 10s 10d@11s 2d; red winter, 12s. Flour 27s. Corn 26s 9d@27s. Total receipts wheat for the past three days, 48,000 bushels, of which 34,000 bushels were American.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The dry goods market lost animation to-day, and closed dull and firm. The few transactions reported in any line of goods were so small as to be unworthy of note. In Cotton and bleached sheetings and shirtings the demand was very light. Staple package lots were placed at current rates. Prints in new designs were taken in the same manner. No activity was manifested. Woolens are unusually dull; no sales of any amount. Cloths and cassimeres to some extent were placed in piece lots at former quotations.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 26.—There was a very heavy rain all morning, which greatly interfered with trade. The butchers had stock ahead and were not obliged to venture out. Receipts of beeves to-day 29 cars; total for the week 8,060 head, against 7,790 last week; market very dull, only a few cattle selling; some of yesterday's stock still left; prices weak, or 8½@8¾c; fat cattle are not plenty and are the most called for. Sheep and lambs receipts to-day 18 cars, making 23,600 head since Saturday, against 19,400 for the same time last week; there was little done to-day; sheep held at rates of yesterday, or 5½@7c for poor to extra; lambs are also offered at from ½ to ¾c lower, a few selling above 10½; 1 car choice State, 61 lbs, reached 11c; 1 car $9 lbs, Canada; 10c; 1 car 95 lbs, Jersey; 1 car Michigan sheep, 85 lbs, 6¼c. Hogs: 17 cars to-day, and 20,300 since Saturday, against 10,400 same time last week; market unchanged.

BUFFALO, July 26.—The receipts cattle to day were 1,020, making a total supply for the week of 6,919, against 4,286 for the same time last week market slow and dull, on account of the scarcity of stock, most of the receipts being through consignments; no cattle reported to arrive; all offerings been disposed of and the yards are bare of stock; the sales were 17 mixed steers, 1,137 lbs, at $5.37½; 84 Ohio steers, 1,233 lbs, $6.30; 71 Illinois, 1,158 lbs, $5.60. Sheep: receipts to-day 2,200, making the supply for the week 11,600, against 10,900 for the same time last week; the market closed at a decline of ½c on Canada stock, and a slight improvement on Western. 521 Ohio sheep, 88 to 98 lbs, $6.50; 119 Ohio mixed, 68 lbs, $5.12½; 99 Canada lambs, 59 lbs, $8.00. Hogs: receipts 4,100, making the supply for the week thus far 15,400, against 16,400 same time last week; market dead for the want of stock to supply the demand; prices slightly improved: 120 Indiana, 190 lbs, $4.75; 100 Indiana, 204 lbs, $4.75; 59 Indiana, 222 lbs, $4.90; 124 Ohio, 219 lbs, $5.00; 63 Indiana, 190 lbs, $4.85.

ALBANY, July 26.—Cattle: the supply exceeds that of last week, and with average quality full as good; best sold at higher prices than were received last week; finest herd of 105 splendid Illinois steers brought 7¼c. Cattle averaging 1,411 lbs range prices was from 5½ to 7c. Milch cows in good demand; receipts limited; range $40 to $65 for fair to good. Sheep and Lambs: receipts about equal to the demand; market for Sheep steady; for Lambs dull, from ¼@¾c off from last week's prices; Sheep brought 5@6¾c; Lambs 9@10¼c.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton higher and in moderate request; middling upland 22c. Flour quiet and steady; superfine Western and State $5.50@5.75; common to good $6.10@6.45; extra St. Louis $7.10@10.25. Rye flour firm at $4.10 @5.00. Corn meal steady. Whisky firm at 94c. Wheat firmer and fair inquiry, mostly for export; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.50@1.50½; winter red and amber western $1.60@1.67½. Rye firm; western 71c. Barley quiet. Malt in fair request. Corn firmer, fairly active, closed steady; steamer western mixed, 54@61c; sail do 62@63c; white 68@70c. Oats quiet and easier; western 42@43½c; Ohio 44@46c. Eggs firm; western 20c. Hay and hops unchanged and quiet. Coffee firm; Rio 15¾@19¾c; Laguayra firm; fair to good, retailing held at 8¾@8½c; Cuba 8¼@9c. Molasses unchanged. Pork dull; heavy mess $13.75@13.90. Beef unchanged; hams dull $20 old, $34. Cut meats firm; hams 10¾@14c; shoulders 8¾@9c. Middles firm; long clear 8¾@9 14¾c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam new 9@9¾c; old 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese firm; 11@13c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Flour steady and more inquiry; choice spring extras $6.25@7.00; Minnesota do $6.50@7.50; superfine $5.00@5.50; irregular at $1.29 cash; $1.23¼@1.23¾ seller August; $1.11 bid seller September. Corn steady at 42½c; fresh 42¾c; seller August 43¾c; seller September rejected; 35½@35¾c. Oats dull at 27c cash; 28¾c seller August; 28¼@28½c seller September. Rye firm; 56c cash; 55c seller August. Barley easier and in moderate demand; 57c seller September. Pork easier and liberal sales, closing at $14.75 seller August; $15.75 cash. Lard dull and nominally unchanged; winter held at 9c; 8¾c bid; summer firm and saleable at 7¾c. S. C. Hams strong and nominally unchanged. Meats quiet and firmly held; shoulders nominally at 8½c; short ribs 7¾c. Whisky firm and active; sales of 650 bbls at 90c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Pork firm; regular held at $13.75; city $15.00. Cut meats in fair demand at 8¾, 7¾, 7¾@7¾c. Bacon in fair demand at 9¾, 8¾, 8¾@9c. Live hogs firm and in good demand at $4.60@6.00; receipts 4,481. Lard dull and nominal at 7¾, 8@8¼c. Whisky steady at 90c. Flour steady; old $7.75@8.00; new $7.50@7.65. Wheat steady; demand moderate, scarce; old $1.62@1.65; new $1.50@1.55. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 44c. Oats in good demand but still priced at 30@32c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 34@35c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries quiet and in fair demand. Coffee unchanged. Butter: demand good at full prices for choice at 18@22c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Flour dull; treble extras $6.25@7.75; family $8.00@9.00. Corn lower; mixed 50c; yellow 59c; white mixed 60c; white 70c. Oats lower at 38@42c. Hay quiet; prime $26.00; choice $27.50. Bran $1.05. Pork firmer and held at $15.37½, refused. Bacon scarce and higher at 7¾, 9¾, 9¼@9¾c. Hams: sugar cured 15¾@16c. Lard unchanged; referred tierces 9¾c; keg 10¾c. Sugar firm; good fair to prime 9¾@10¼c. Molasses: inferior 21c; prime plantation rebolled 57c. Whisky 90c@$1.00. Coffee quiet at 16¼@19½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice white $1.60@1.65; amber $1.60; prime $1.45@1.50. Corn steady; mixed western 60c. Oats firmer; old western mixed 40@42c. Rye quiet at 62@70c. Pork $13.75@14.50. Bulk Meats scarce; shoulders 7¾c; sides 9c. Bacon active; shoulders 7@7¼c; sides 9¾@9¾c. Lard held at 9@9½c for western. Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky firmer at 95c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 26.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced 1c; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.45; amber Michigan, old, $1.70; new, $1.56. Corn steady and moderate demand; high mixed, 48½@49c; low do, 46¾c. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat nominal, No. 2 red winter offered at $1.40. Nothing done. Corn steady and higher, mixed 50c. Oats steady and moderate demand, 32c. Petroleum, refined very strong, 20¼@21 in car lots, 21¾@22 in trade tx.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 26.—1 car lumber, Harrison & Bro; 1 car lime, Mr. Hindenlang; 1 car ice, Chauf Lake Ice Co; 1 car junk, R J Radcliff; 4 bbls butter, James O'Brien; 2 bbls wine, W H Brill.

WEST PENN, July 26.—2 cars lumber, Spang C & Co; 2 do do, W Anshutz & Co; 2 do do, Reed Bro; 2 do do, J H Morrison. 6 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 9 roll s leather, 113 hides, 7 bbls tallow, W Flaccus & Son; 15 bbls salt, Spang C & Co; 120 bbls cement, Brockett & Co; 2 bxs eggs, H Lippert; 1 bbl, 2 sks rags, Watt L & Co; 12 bbls whisky, F Goodwin; 10 do do, Milligan & Bro; 32 bgs oats J Krieling; 2 bbls tallow, W & H Walker; 3 bgs rice, C Reiss.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 26.—100 pails lard, R Owens; 10 bbls spirits, E Devlin & C; 2 do brandy, Harris & C; 5 do whisky, Milligan & C; 6 casks scrap iron, Maloney & L; 300 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Co; 100 do (F W Jenkins: 100 ditto Watty Lang & C; 100 ditto D Wallace; 100 ditto Shomaker & C; 500 bbls salt, Johnston & C; 10 sks wool, W Barker & C; 5 kgs lard, 1 bbl apples, Jas O'Brien; 4 bbls eggs, Voigt M & C; 2 bbls apples, Loh & C; 4 do do 2 do eggs, E Moye & C; 1 car oats, T Bradley & C; 45 bdls shovels, Myers & C; 6 bbls pears, Jas A Graff; 16 sks rags, H R McClelland; 100 bxs cheese, Arbuckles & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY July 26.—4 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Loh & C; 2 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 3 cars hay, O H Allerton; 5 bbls spirits, Kaiser & C; 1 bbl potatoes, Geo W McClure; 23 sks wheat, Gilmore & C; 1 car oats, Hitchcock Mc & C; 300 bu bulk corn, Hitchcock Mc & C; 5 cars keg blocks, A McClure; 1 car corn in sacks, Scott & Gisal; 15¾ bgs tobacco, S P Shriver & C; 16 bgs tobacco, Haworth & D; 16 cads tobacco, Shipton & W; 12 cads tobacco, H Dalmyer; 15 bbls 1 oil, J S Dilworth; 10 bxs bacon, Dalzell & T; 100 buckets a grease, S P Shriver & C; 5 bbls whisky, G A Kelley & C; 50 bbls starch, Seghmeyer & V; 100 bxs starch, T C Jenkins; 50 bxs starch, J E Strickler; 50 trs hams, W B Hays & S; 50 trs hams, K H Myers; 20 trs hams, Jas H Parker; 50 bbls lard, J Porterfield.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 26.—1 car lumber, S Duff; 1 do do, South S P M; 1 do do Slack & S; 1 do do, Mellon Bro; 2 do do, G A Mondorf; 2 cars blooms, John Moorhead; 2 cars coal oil bbls, Lockhart & F; 1 car lime, McKee & Bro; 8 bdls bed springs, F B Young; 200 bxs starch, Dilworth Bro. 6 bdls rockers, F Echanbaub; 4 cider mills, Scobie R & S; 25 cases matches, H L Fahnestock; 4 bdls p paper, Pitts P Mfg Co; 15 bdls apples H Riddle; 11 boxs cheese, 14 bbls apples, E Moye & Co; 25 bbls apples, H Rea, Jr; 1 car oats Kel & B; 14 bbls apples, 5 do potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 20 do apples, Steel & Co; 11 bbls apples, Loh & Cooley; 2 bbls eggs, Canfield; 1 tub cheese, 1 bbl eggs, Vangorder & S; 4 bbls egg, Woodworth & D; 2 bbls eggs, P Duff & Son; 6 pkgs egg and cheese, Head C & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 21 do apples, J. J. Pettitt & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING, PER CARRIER BROOKS, July 26.—2 bxs cigars, Sichel & C; 31 kgs nails, Brownsville Packet Co; 5 bbls eggs, Voigt Mc &Co; 2 tables and 6 chairs, J Kerr; 42 chairs, A Carlie; 1 bx furniture, 94 chairs, 72 bales hay and 9 sks wheat, C Fairman; 29 sks wool, P R R; 200 sks oats, M F Cassiday & C; 83 pks pipe, Fahnestock & C; 5 jars butter, J. Heaps & Bro; 9 bbls apples, J Herbert.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding at this point, with 5 feet 6 inches in the channel. The weather continues unsettled, with strong indications, at times, of rain. Business continues fair at the landing, rather better than it was early in the week, but there is still plenty of room for improvement.

The Juniata arrived from Cincinnati, on Thursday evening, with a good freight list, some 400 tons, the most of which she picked up on the way, and this, of course, delayed her arrival. As will be seen by card, she will depart again for Cincinnati this afternoon without fail, and, as usual, she will receipt passengers through to St. Louis.

The Carrie Brooks, from Wheeling, arrived and departed.

The Bellevernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, is announced to take her departure for St. Louis this evening. Shippers are requested to get their freight down as early in the day as possible.

The Messenger departed for St. Louis, yesterday at noon, with a good freight list. She left here drawing about five feet. Prior to her departure, Capt. Wm. Dean disposed of his half interest to the other owners, Cook & Bros. of Brownsville, at the rate of $8,000 for the entire boat. They in turn sold a quarter interest to Capt. E. D. Abrams, also of Brownsville, and he at once assumed command.

The West Virginia, Capt. Peter Donaldson, is the regular independent Monongahela river packet to-day, leaving promptly at 5 P. M.

—The Louisville Courier, of Thursday, says: The following towboats arrived yesterday, with tows of coal: Hercules, J. Sharp McDonald, Lake Erie, Fearless, Rover, John Dippold, Wm. Stone, Keystone, Sam Clark, and Grand Lake. Those that were not going below resumed with empty tows. The Grand Lake No. 2, Veteran No. 2, John Penny, Hawk, Tom Reese No. 2, A J Baker, John A Wood, Mary Ann, and several others, were due last night.

—Capt. Lamont, of the Upper Mississippi steamer Tidal Wave, was robbed of a diamond bosom pin, valued at $700, between Muscatine and Davenport last Thursday morning. The pin was taken from him while he was asleep in his state room. He has offered a reward of $300 for its recovery. The loss was but a second character of the Captain's misfortunes on his trip, as only two days before seven of his shirts were stolen.

—The steamer Big Horn, Captain Blanks, arrived at New Orleans Saturday with two bales of new cotton from Esperanza Plantation, near Columbia (Ouachita River). It was raised by William Ewing, and consigned to Messrs. Levy & Haas, of New Orleans. This is the first receipt this year of Louisiana cotton. The first Louisiana received there last year was early in August.

—James Lewis, a colored candidate for Congress in Louisiana, was in past days a river character, and once served as steward on the steamer De Soto. Early in the late war he did duty as servant for Lieut. B. L. Hodge, of Shreveport, La., who was once a member of Congress, and afterward was a soldier in Dreaux's battalion in Virginia.

—Some sharper at New Orleans has issued forged labor tickets for laborers on the levee and sold them. There is no knowing to what extent the business has been carried on. A man on the steamboat City of Quincy was arrested for presenting one of these frauds.

—Capt. D. DeHaven, of New Orleans, expects to have the subscription for the building of his iron barges completed by the 1st of November.

—The P. W. Strader was sold on Wednesday by the Peoria Packet Company to Captain Peter Conrad for $14,000 each. She is to be placed on the Tennessee River trade.

—The towboat Hawk, on her way down Tuesday, burst one of her cylinders at Hanging Rock. She left her tow ten miles above Portsmouth. No person was hurt.

—The Hunter broke one of her shafts last week up the Sunflower river.

—The J. J. Abert, on Wednesday, commenced work on the wreck of the Leondias, opposite to Albany.

—The towboat W. H. Brown cracked a cylinder above Cairo, Saturday. It will be repaired at St. Louis.

—The Lark, sunk in Wabash River a few weeks ago, has been raised.

—The James E. Rankin has gone up Wabash.

—The Illinois river is falling again.

—Green River is reported rising.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The splendid new and light steamer
WEST VIRGINIA,
PETER DONALDSON, Commander,
Leaves Pittsburgh every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate landings. Returning leaves Fairmont for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer
ELVERSON, Capt. J. J. DARRAGH,
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, July 27th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
CHARLES M. FAIRMAN,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.—The elegant commodious steamer
JUNIATA,
Capt. C. L. BRENNAN,
Will leave as above on FRIDAY, July 26, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
CHARLES M. FAIRMAN,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

INSURANCE.

CASH INSURANCE COMPY,

Phelan's Building,

No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor,

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE left at their residence by leaving their names at our counting room.

For Rent.—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage, July 27, 1872.

Jos. Fuller, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; C. F. Miller Wheeling, W. Va., 3c; Frank Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Ephraim Smith, Pleasant Unity, Pa., 3c; Jos. Thompson, Boston, Pa., 3; ——

Homestead Bank Stock.

Those intending to subscribe to the increased capital of this most successful institution are reminded that the books will open on Monday, at 10 o'clock, and as the amount to be taken is relatively small and may be absorbed at once it is advisable to make early application.

Fine Piece of Art.

We have received from the well-known picture seller and frame maker, Mr. L. D. Breckt, opposite the new City Hall building, two very magnificent chromos and two fine photographs of Grant and Wilson. These are perfect works of art, and should have large sale. The chromos can hardly be distinguished from fine oil paintings, being exceedingly clever in all details, and portraying in life-like accuracy the features of the distinguished gentlemen who will, in all probability, preside over the destinies of the nation for the next four years to come. The chromos, although very fine from an art point of view, are sold at cheap and popular prices, the publishers having issued them more for circulation and advertisement than for profit. No political club room of the Republican persuasion should be without them. The photographs are very good and suitable for the counting room or office. Mr. Breckt has also received from the publishers correct chromo likeness of Greeley and Brown, the other candidates, which he sells at the same rate as that already spoken of for Grant and Wilson. We hope his enterprise will be rewarded by large patronage.

The Old Stand.

Among the oldest as well as leading firms of the city, is that of Lee, Bradley & Co., established at the corner of Liberty and Sixth (late St. Clair) streets. This house has a history dating back a generation, and a history that has given a fine stamp to anything coming from it. Parties not many years since heard that there, if the goods are recommended from Lane Brothers, that they were all right. The present firm have quite well sustained the reputation, and can be relied upon. It is this feature that has drawn to the house a trade that is not excelled perhaps by any other house in Western Pennsylvania.

Recently extensive improvements were made in the building, which is owned by the firm, and a new stock was laid in of pocket knives, axes and forks, spades, scissors, axes, shovels, hooks, hinges, nails, files, etc. Carpenters, blacksmiths, and mechanical tools, and general hardware. The stock is full in every department: there is no article in the line of hardware that can not be had. The energy which the firm pay special attention to the wholesale trade, and dealers who buy to sell again will find especial inducements to purchase of them. We commend them to the favor of the "Smiths" and all who need anything in their line.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The catalogue of this sterling institution is out our table. The College justly ranks with the first institutions in the United States for the education of young ladies. The buildings are large and beautiful, well lighted and ventilated, and fitted up in excellent style. Every private room, and hall, and school-room is carpeted. *There are eight departments and* TWENTY-THREE TEACHERS. No one study or department is subordinated to another. There are special departments and special teachers of four in music for all the ornamental branches. The advantages to the pupil, of such an arrangement as this, can scarcely be overstated. It is better even than so many separate colleges, with a single instruction in a special branch. *Here each department is made a specialty*, and there is the added advantage of associating with a large body of teachers and pupils gathered from widley separated districts, and all the stimulus to earnest activity resulting therefrom. Two hundred and sixty-five young ladies, representing ten of twelve States and the District of Columbia, and hailing from New Hampshire in the east, to Kansas in the west, were in attendance the past year. The charges are claimed to be less than any school offering equal advantages and accommodations. The number of boarders is limited to seventy. The fall term will commence on September 10. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., or, if possible, call for information at the College office.

Contracts Awarded.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting on Thursday night, and awarded a number of contracts, among which were the following: One for grading, paving and curbing of Stockton avenue upon Federal street west to Sherman avenue. An ordinance had been adopted for grading, curbing and paving Ninth avenue, and bids were received from Messrs. J. L. & W. H. Hastings, who own the right for the Lessner work and also from the Miller and owners of the right for laying the Miller and Stowe pavements. The Committee awards the contract, which includes grading, paving, curbing, etc., to the Messrs. Hastings, the lowest bidders. The contract prices were as follows. Grading, twenty-seven cents per cubic yard; paving, $3.50 per square yard; sidewalks, sixty-five cents; curbing sixty cents; crossings fifty-five cents, and guard posts fifty cents. Work will be commenced as soon as possible.

Nixon street for grading, by Isaac Myers, at 26 cents per cubic yard; Campbell alley, grading, paving and curbing, to James Hastings; Cedar alley, to Hastings; Fifth ward, grading, to Arthur Hobson; Pine alley, Ninth ward, grading, to James Orr; Strawberry Lane, in the Sixth and Ninth wards, grading, curbing, etc., to James Orr; Burke alley, Fourth ward, grading, paving, curbing, etc., to McNaugher & Co.; Falkner alley, Fifth ward, grading and paving, to George Bothwell. Washington avenue, Second and Sixth wards, was awarded to Shane Orr. This is one of the largest contracts awarded, embracing 2,744 cubic yards of grading, 6,750 yards of stone paving, 1,327 yards of sidewalk paving, 4,190 lineal feet of curbing, 530 square feet of flag crossings and fourteen guard posts.

MORE "COOLIES" COMING.

A Fresh Importation Contracted For.—The Coke Ovens on the Youghiogheny to be Worked by the "Heathen Chinee."

The experiment of importing coolie laborers to the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works has been looked upon with a great deal of interest in the community, and the result of that experiment seems at least to have been satisfactory in certain quarters. Another class of coolies have been watched the proceedings with special interest are a number of the heaviest coke manufacturers in the Monongahela, who have been so far well pleased with what they saw, as to induce them to enter into negotiations for the importation of a cargo of coolies, for their works. These manufacturers recently held a consultation in the matter, and entered into a contract with the same party who brought on the Beaver Falls company to provide them with five hundred coolie laborers within the next two weeks. All the arrangements have been made, and the man who has entered into the contract, will start in a few days—the preliminaries having been closed yesterday.

The manufacturers make no secret now of their intention. They say it is their intention to supplant their present employes, but only to provide themselves with a full compliment of reliables to draw from—for only the dealings firms have engaged in the transaction, but it is probable if the experiment is successful that more than the five hundred coolies will hereafter find their way here. The advent of the "Heathen Chinee" will doubtless create a sensation in this community. It remains to be seen whether coolie labor can be made successful here.

THAT THIRD AVENUE WAIF.

More of Its History—A Strange Story from Steubenville—The Mother of the Child Makes a Statement.

Thursday morning we made mention of the finding of a little waif in a basket on the door-step of a Third avenue mansion. The child had been left there, but no clue could be obtained in reference to it in the city. The Steubenville *Herald*, however, has something of a sequel to the strange story. It points the facts in relation to the finding of the child as detailed in the Pittsburgh papers, and then says: The above article, read by some of our citizens on S. Third street, and compared with the date and circumstance attending an incident lately occurring in the vicinity, their suspicions were aroused, and they reported it to Major Campbell. The Mayor called to his assistance officer Sparks, and together they proceeded to examine into the matter. From the neighbors they learned that a strange lady, calling herself Scott, came to this city from Pittsburgh, accompanied by a little girl, and took lodgings on South Third street, and that she never associated with her neighbors. On last Thursday night, there was a cab heard from her window for some one to come over quickly. A lady residing across the street hurried across and found the woman to be laboring in child-birth. She called assistance and immediately after the arrival of the little stranger, the reputed Mrs. Scott requested that the following dispatch be sent to a Mr. White of Pittsburgh: "Its all over, send Sallie down." The woman was kindly and properly provided for by the neighbors for a couple of days or so, when upon day before yesterday a gentleman accompanied by a lady closely veiled, was seen to enter the [illegible] Mrs. Scott and in a few moments to [illegible] him with something wrapped in a [illegible] d it was afterwards discovered [illegible] been taken away. These [illegible] with the Pittsburgh pa[illegible]re stated it aroused [illegible] was made in the [illegible] words then re[illegible] e lady. At [illegible] any ques[illegible] were [illegible]er.

[illegible] an. [illegible] it has [illegible] ponded [illegible] that, as bes[illegible]ns and repor[illegible] dayne and Officer [illegible] ooms occupied by t[illegible] vely refused to answer [illegible]om, until informed that the [illegible] irst statement was that the [illegible] after the child were her uncle. [illegible]ne he had brought. The officers [illegible]tion this," and, piping her with [illegible] her to contradict herself sever[illegible] frequent inconsistent and con[illegible]nesses, she finally stated that a [illegible]man was the father of the child [illegible] news, [illegible] tractor, [illegible] man a gree[illegible]

BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE.

A Boy's Experience—A Remarkable Story—A Modern Miracle.

Master William Stanton, a lad about nine years of age, says the Uniontown *Standard*, whose parents reside in Wharton township, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and made a most miraculous escape from death. He was in the field a short distance from home, and when crossing a fence the serpent struck him as he leaped to the ground, and his blood being heated, the poison moved with such celerity, that in five minutes after the bite he was totally blind, and ten minutes thereafter he began to vomit and purge blood. Immediately the foot began to swell, and turning black, bursted open in seven or eight places from which the blood oozed out continuously. The blood seemed to stagnate throughout his whole system and settle in spots all over his body. This continued for a few hours when sparks set in, after one of which he seemed to be dead. The friends closed his eyes and arranged his limbs preparatory to laying out the body; but before this process was completed they discovered signs of life and sent for a doctor. The next day Dr. Boyd was summoned and visited the patient. He found him pulseless at the wrist and swelling and blackness extending nearly to the body on the affected limb and the blood still dripping from his foot, whilst vomiting continues at every attempt to raise his head. The Doctor succeeded in arresting the course of the gangrene, and we learn that the patient is convalescent, and with the aid of crutches, is going about.

STILL AHEAD.

Pittsburgh Manufacturers Not to be Beaten—A Practical Example.

It is always gratifying to note our business prosperity, and especially is this so when this evidence of prosperity comes in the shape of the success of one of our manufacturing establishments which first came in competition with older houses in other places. Such has been the history and rise of our well-known carriage and wagon manufacturing establishment controlled by Messrs. Eckman & Davis. When the firm first started into competition with eastern rivals, many who wished them success feared that it could not be, as the gentlemen—chanic—were nothing daunted by these evil prognostications. They commenced by employing none but the best workmen, using nothing but the best material and never allowing any vehicle to go from their hands unless it would stand thorough inspection, and to practical use, meet every requirement. Reputation was the result of their efforts and now they are enjoying all the trade they can accommodate. People have learned to patronize the firm not simply because it is a home establishment, but chiefly because they can see what they are buying and have the guarantee of the firm that every article is as good as it looks. Their success simply has been founded on merit—a fact that can be easily verified by even the most credulous who will examine their work.

The firm have now on hand at their bazaar Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn Avenue a fine assortment of Carriages, Buggies and light running vehicles which intending purchasers might do well to examine.

Groundless Charge.

An article which recently appeared in the papers charging R. C. Howard, Esq., con[illegible]with embezzlement, does that gentle[illegible] injustice. My information before [illegible] was made on erroneous impres[illegible]ward has since settled with me to my entire satisfaction. Now [illegible]eedingly the publication of the [illegible], as it was uncalled for and in[illegible]ward.

JORDANS, Pan Handle R. R.

[illegible] business suits for summer [illegible]ortable, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

....Councils meet on Monday at the usual hour.

....Fifth avenue at Oakland is in a shameful condition.

....South Pittsburgh Council will meet next Tuesday evening.

....Manager Beamer has leased the Academy of Music for next season.

....Mr. Dickey offers fifty dollars reward for the thief or thieves who stole his barouche.

....The fight for Councilmen, if the new apportionment prevails, will be very warm this fall.

....Joe Liebler, the trunk king, of this city as we see it announced in the New York *Tribune* is at Saratoga, taking a spell of rest.

....A slight fire occurred at Brooks & Ballentine's refinery, Temperance ville, Thursday night, but no material damage was done.

....Gilbert McMasters, Esq., of this city, now summering at Fayette Springs, accidently shot himself through the hand yesterday.

....The *Dispatch* speaks of a five story brown stone house. Is it the Dollar Savings bank? That is the only brown stone house in the city.

....Several wagon loads of spoiled potatoes and vegetables were hauled to the river last evening by a Liberty street commission merchant.

....Pittsburgh will overrun next week with roughs on their way to the prize fight. It is rumored the battle will be fought near this city.

....Charles D. Reylea, Esq., the well known railway publisher of Chicago, passed through the city yesterday on his return from a tour in Europe.

....Yesterday Mr. Alfred Kerr was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to take testimony as to the alleged habitual drunkenness of James McCleary.

....Hundreds of boxes of ripe peaches are arriving daily by express from New Jersey. In the course of a few days the market will be glutted with them.

....A petition signed by Leanard E. Johns, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas this afternoon, asking the Court to partition the estate of the late Leonard S. Johns.

....The *Enterprise* is the title of a new quarto paper just started in this city by Messrs. George H. Johnston and A. J. Kleitz. Both are gentlemen of fine culture and large ability. We wish them success in their literary undertaking.

....The *Dispatch* folks imagine that an alligator can live on hay! That's all they know about farming. The Second avenue "critter" feeds on spring chickens, fresh fish, poodle dog and miniature cats, and thrives very well on the diet.

....The annual catalogue of the Pittsburgh Female College—a very neat specimen of printing and repository of news about this sterling institution, which those having daughters to educate should know—has been laid upon our table.

....At a meeting of the Second ward School Board, Allegheny, held last evening, Miss Maria T. Ackley was elected teacher to fill the vacancy in room No. 9 of the North Avenue building, and Miss Harriet M. Matthews to the vacancy in the Hill school.

....For the credit of themselves, the Chief of Police and his detectives should turn up the thieves who stole Mr. Dickey's horse and barouche while at prayer meeting. If this thing is allowed to go further we expect to hear of the Mayor or his clerk being kidnapped.

....The "Alumni Reunion," which has just been published under the supervision of Rev. Messrs. Jos. Gillespie, James Allison and P. C. McCurdy, contains a very interesting history of the past and present of the Western Theological Seminary that will find many readers even outside the walls of the institution. We look upon the institution as their *Alma Mater*.

....Fred. Rivers, formerly a member of the detective force of this city, met with a serious accident yesterday morning at the Independence camp ground. He was assisting in the erection of a tent, when a heavy pole fell and struck him on the right arm above the elbow. The bone was so badly shattered and the flesh so lacerated so much that it is feared amputation will be necessary.

....Mr. Mahauf, who was named in a local item in yesterday's GAZETTE, as having obtained cigars by improper means at various shops, desires us to say that he was not the offender, but was one of the victims of a man named Auxner who was said to be in the habit of stocking rather large at other peoples' expense. We regret the confounding of names, by which injustice was done to Mr. Mahauff.

....Rock Point, Butler County, is one of the most pleasant places for Summer resort in the State. In the immediate neighborhood are two springs of mineral waters unsurpassed for their medicinal properties. A fine and commodious hotel has been completed by John Martinecourt, Esq., where visitors receive the most courteous attentions, and where all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed.

....The heavy freight business on the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad imperatively demands the construction of additional track, and the company is now engaged in work to that end. At many points between Washington and Connellsville additional tracks are being put in, and before a great while shall elapse a double track will be laid the entire length of the road.

....The plans for the new Ninth ward, Allegheny, police station and engine house have been prepared. The building will be thirty by seventy feet, and if the plans as prepared be approved, the structure will present a very fine appearance. The lock-up will be in the basement, and the main floor and second story will be specially adapted for the use of firemen. If the plans are approved by the Committee on City Property on Monday evening, the work will be put under contract immediately.

....Our annual warning to those who are in the habit of bathing is now in order. We learn of several deaths of persons who carelessly plunged into the water while in a reeking perspiration and torrid heat. There is nothing more dangerous than this during the heated term, but a little care and judgment will prevent bad effects. The body should be allowed to cool in some measure before bathing, and the stay in the water should not be prolonged beyond a reasonable time. This warning is repeated every summer, but there are many who are unmindful of it, and very serious results and often death ensue.

....At the present time, when there is general need of disinfectants, it is well to know that recent experiments in India prove that roasted coffee answers that purpose admirably, actually destroying animal and vegetable effluvia. A room in which meat in an advanced state of decomposition had been kept for some time, was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee roaster being carried through it containing a pound of newly-roasted coffee. In another room the effluvium occasioned by the clearing out of a cesspool was completely removed within half a minute by the use of three ounces of fresh coffee. The way coffee is used as a disinfectant is by drying the raw bean, then pounding it in a mortar, afterward roasting the powder upon a moderately heated iron plate until it assumes a dark brown hue. The coffee must, however, be pure, as chicory possesses no deodorizing power.

Linen Suits.

Linen Suits,
Linen Suits,
Linen Suits,
Linen Suits,
Linen Suits,
Linen Suits,
Linen Suits,
Linen Suits,
Linen Suits,
Linen Suits,

for a mere song at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Talk at the Toilet.

Every lady's maid knows that the bewitching beings who pave their triumphant way with conquered hearts, regard a splendid head of hair the most effective of womanly fascinations. They believe, and they are right, that they can *lasso* as many beaux with the luxurtant ringlets and glossy braids as they can "kill at sight" with their beaming eyes. Hence in their "toilet talk" among themselves and with their attendants, the merits of preparations for the hair are freely canvassed, and the last result of this discussion seems to be the almost universal adoption of LYON'S KATHAIRON as an article better adapted to promote the growth and beauty of the "Chief Glory of Woman" than any other at present before the world. They say that without irritating the skin of the head it eradicates dandruff, and that penetrates below the surface to the roots of the hair endowing them with new life and vigor. TTH&S

Protect Your Property.

The best rod we know of is "Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges." Other things being equal, the conducting power of a rod is equal to its extent of surface, as the electricity plays over the surface, diffusing itself through the mass. The rod we have named, in both material and form, meets more perfectly than any other now in use the requisites of a powerful conductor, with the advantages of lightness and cheapness, costing but little more than the heavy iron rod, while it has over six times the conducting capacity.—*United Presbyterian, (Pittsburgh.)*

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.

The Hymeneal Season.

Hymen seems to be gathering in an unusual number of votaries, the present season, and weddings are many, and gay. The practice of gift bestowments to the venturesome couple is also not yet obsolete and many visitors, are perplexed in making choice of an offering. All such may be relieved of their anxiety by calling at the fine establishment of Samuel M. Orr, No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny, for they will there find on hand an assortment of gold and silver ware, and other suitable articles for gifts, from which they will indeed be hard to please if they cannot make a selection.

Every Style of Summer Suits.

Every style of Summer suits,
Every style of Summer suits,
Every style of Summer suits,
Every style of Summer suits,
Every style of Summer suits,

At the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Any kind of a suit that you desire may be had at Hespenheide's, No. 56 Sixth (late St. Clair) street. A specialty is made at this house of business suits for gentlemen, and the satisfaction given to every patron is a sure indication that the work is well done. We would advise our gentlemen readers to call at Hespenheide's and leave an order.

The American Buttonhole and Overseam Sewing Machine is light running, always in order, will do all kinds of family sewing, is very simple in construction, and really indispensable in a well regulated household. There is one of the "Americans" on hand at the General Pittsburgh Agency, Mr. James Espy's, No. 178 Liberty street.

Liebler, the trunk king of No. 104 Wood street, succeeded in making a corner in the New York trunk market. After his recent extensive purchases, as we learn from our exchanges, the prices rose rapidly. In the trunk business Liebler is just what Tom Scott is in railroad matters—always ahead, never behind.

Among the other branches of their large trade Messrs. H. Sutmeyer, Bro. & Co., southwest corner of Diamond and Federal street, Allegheny, are giving special attention to children's wear, and have a very large assortment of these goods ready made on hand. Parents who wish to secure stylish suits for their children should look in at the stock at Sutmeyer's.

Light linen suits for summer wear, every variety, style and price, suitable for young men, old men, boys or children, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

A lace light vest can be had for one dollar, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

MT. UNION COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises—Great Crowd—The Programme of the First Day.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

MT. UNION, OHIO, July 25, 1872.

The influx of visitors here is very great, and perhaps no other annual occasion of this character has ever drawn so many people to the "Mount." There are representatives from nearly every State in the Union, and every branch of trade, commerce and profession. The town wears a gala appearance, and everybody seems to be enjoying the holiday.

The first day is given up to the exercises by the graduating class. These were held in the hall of the societies, which was crowded to its utmost capacity—many being unable to get inside. Dr. Hartshorn presided, and after an anthem by the societies' choir, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith, the members of the senior class, who were ranged on the platform, acquitted themselves in the following order:

English Classical Orations.—Miss Mary Barnes, subject "Language"; Mr. J. Bettler, subject "Spirit of Aspiration"; Mr. E. C. Carr, subject "Young America"; Mr. W. F. Conner, subject "Arbiter of Progress"; Mr. M. Duesback, subject "Experience Our Guiding Star."

Philosophical Orations.—Miss Mary E. Holmes, subject "Protals"; Mr. J. W. Hollingsworth, subject "The Life We Live"; Mr. S. S. H. Hamilton, subject "Cleopodocia"; Mr. C. J. Kay, subject "Political Integrity"; Mr. P. C. Knox, subject "Science the Destroyer of Poetry"; Mr. E. R. Munck, "Governing Force"; Mr. G. P. Preston, "Graduate of Immortality"; Mr. F. O. Reeve, "The End Not Yet"; Mr. J. L. Stratton, "The Kingdom Come."

Belles Lettres Orations.—Miss Clara E. Tebby, "Elysian Fields"; Mr. J. F. Treat, "Grandure of Life"; Mr. L. D. Wilson, "Human Responsibility"; Valedictory address by Mr. E. A. Simmons, "Pledge of Labors."

After this programme had been gone over, the President, Professor O. N. Hartshorn, LL. D., delivered the Baccalaurette address, and conferred the degress upon Messrs J. E. Bettle and E. C. Carr.

The greater part of the day was taken up with these exercises. It will be seen that this is a "untried school," pupils of both sexes being admitted. The performances of the worker sex showed no falling off in vigor, and I am told in the recitation room they are equally proficient. Mount Union is a success in this respect.

The anniversaries of the societies take place to-day. I'll send further notes. There are many Pittsburghers here—a large number of whom are subscribers.

In the evening the annual reunion meeting of the Linnean Literary Society was held in the society's hall, and was very largely attended. Mr. F. C. Knox acted as temporary presiding officer until the assemblage, as is customary, chose officers for the evening. The gentlemen selected were: Mr. W. F. Conners, President; J. F. Hays, Clerk; Miss Maggie Bowman, Chorister.

After the election the Chair gave a selection, and Rev. Mr. Tribby led in prayer. The programme, as follows, was then carried out:

Music by Colt's silver band. Greeting to old Linnaeans, by Prof. Boughton. Address by Rev. J. R. Thompson. Music by the orchestra, after which a speech from the representative of each year's graduating class as nearly as could be obtained. J. W. Gillespie representing the class of 1858, he being the only member of that class now living; class of 1859, J. F. Core. Music solo, Miss Bennett. Class of 1861, Rev. Lewis Paine; class of 1863, Prof. Jas. A. Brush; class of 1867, Rev. E. P. Webster; class of 1869, J. J. Steadman. Music, song by Miss Libby. Class of 1870, A. D. Nebse; class of 1871, M. J. Slutts. Music by the orchestra. A toast was then proposed by Philo C. Knox, "To the Former Members of the Linnean Society," which was responded to by A. D. Baldwin. Another toast, proposed by J. R. Thompson, "To the Future of the Linnean Society," was responded to by Wallace Reeve. The speaker then gave an opportunity for old members to make short speeches, and a great many of them spoke. Song by Miss Laughlin. More to-day from the beginning, although the 25th of Harishorn, President of the College. Benediction by Dr. Wm. Cox. Meeting adjourned at 11:30 P. M.

The rostrum was occupied by the Professor and distinguished visitors, and the hearty and frequent applause attested the appreciation of the audience of the performances. The students in every respect was a success and a most enjoyable entertainment. C. S. H.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Scrimshaw Concrete Pavement has been in use and thoroughly tested in the East for nine years. There is no room for doubt now that the bituminous pavements are the coming pavements. The facts before the public, in Paris and Brooklyn, prove this. All other Concrete Pavements laid in this country are at present experimental merely, and an imitation and infringement of the Scrimshaw PATENT, (patented August 31st, 1869, and have so far, although in some cases they promised well, proved to be in two or three years, a entire failure. We hold a just appreciation of our rights under this patent, as we have paid for them and will maintain them. We respectfully call the attention of all persons laying Concrete Pavements and Walks in Allegheny county, as WELL AS THOSE HAVING THEIRS DONE, to the suit now pending provided for the patentees from infringements.

The Scrimshaw Company has the exclusive right to lay this pavement, they do not make unreasonable charges, and they guarantee their work in all cases, and while reminding the public that our pavement is not in its best condition at first, and use improves it, we insist that this is the best guarantee of permanent durability, and we know of no artificial method of hardening these pavements which does not seriously injure them.

J. L. HASTINGS & CO.,
Agents Scrimshaw Pavement Co.
Office, GAZETTE Building.

Adress, Lock Box 86, Allegheny City.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL.

From all the sources at our command, we learn the question of union between the Reformed Church, German, and the Reformed Church, Dutch, is likely soon to be sharply defined by the respective parties in both bodies. The elements of opposition are beginning to take decided ground. Most of the ministers and members of the Dutch Church are unfriendly to the "Mercersburgh Theology," because that system openly opposes many things held dear by the Dutch body. On the other hand, the prompters of the Mercersburg School are sterely opposed to union with the Dutch, chiefly because there is too much Calvinism. Should the Dutch Church make it essential that the creed of the new Church, shall be based upon the Articles of the Synod of Dort, it will be Calvinistic in its most pronounced form, and should the adherents of the Mercersburg School be in the majority in the German Church, they must either yield, or retire from the Church if the union is consummated. The *Presbyterian* thinks they will adhere, if the union is accomplished, to the Heidelberg Catechism.

The theological institutions do not so amply endowed as the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, located in New York. The total assets are valued at $689,020.50, total liabilities $157,282.03; the annual income for 1872-73, the estimated expenses, $22,500. Contributions received during the year from all the churches in the United states have amounted to $261.94. Seventy-eight students have been in attendance during the year; about twenty graduated with the class in June.

The *Church Journal*, under the heading, "Sons and Foundlings, answers a correspondent who asks: "why not the rule generally obligatory, that not only the gratuitously educated, but all our young candidates for orders, shall stipulate to remain single for a space, that they may serve the Church in destitute places and form associate ministons under the direction of the ordinary?" The *Intelligencer* thinks the answer is rather foggy, and no wonder!

During the past three months no less than eleven hundred persons passed through the German Methodist Mission, New York city, founded chiefly through the generosity of Mr. Ochenhausen of that city. The Missionary has received a large sum of money from all classes of people, to forward to their friends from Germany, and from New York to the different States. The evening services are well attended by emigrants.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY has been illustrated in the town of Rockland, Massachusetts. An exchange says the Congregationalists there being without a pastor, the Methodists supply the man. The Methodists being triumpantly, we suppose, without a church, the Congregationalists furnish the meeting house. The Methodists supply the Sunday school superintendent to the united school.

A GATHERING named Shuttevant, of Jamaica Plains, has contributed twelve thousand dollars toward the erection of a new building on the ground of the Fewton Theological Seminary, for the special benefit of married students. Twelve of this class are to be accommodated with suits of rooms, three for each family.

IF it is represented there are only eight Rabbies in the United States, who preach to Jewish congregations in the English language. There are no young men in training for the office, and as Maimonides College is in a languishing state, having never received an endowment, and has but three students.

THE Congregationalists of Kansas report ninety churches, a gain of twelve last year. The membership is nearly four thousand, a gain of several hundred. Washburn College at Topeka, is prospering a college building to cost fifty thousand dollars will be erected this autumn.

THE Chicago correspondent of the *Presbyterian* says the storm in the Bubbling Spring and the four concerts of the French Band in the Baptist and Congregational churches of that city, in as much as the edifices were dedicated to the worship of God, were

THE Dunkard Baptist church, of Germantown, Pa., organized manyyears ago, has strenuously opposed a paid ministry. Recently they engaged specially by the Rev. Samuel M. Orr, No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny, for they will there find on hand an assortment of gold and silver ware, and other suitable articles for gifts, from which they will indeed be hard to please if they cannot make a selection.

THE Northern *Christain Advocate* urges upon those in charge of Camp meetings, to take decided action to prevent the violation of the Sabbath. In connection with these camp meetings, each not well escape the odium of incourging Sabbath breaking.

JUDGE BARSOOK, of Hartford, Connecticut, offered the trustees of the Wesleyan University College, a tract of thirty acres of land on Windsor avenue, about two miles from the State House, to be used as a site for a new college building.

According to the census of 1870, the average life of Protestant ministers of all denominations is between sixty-five and sixty-six years; but the average lives of Methodist ministers is said to be 23 per cent. better.

CORRESPONDENTS represent the feeling of a reunion of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky and Tennessee. With the exception of a party favor union, the Southern leaders of the Church are bitterly unfriendly to the movement.

The next annual session of the Pittsburg Conference will be held at Beaver Falls, Pa., and will be held at Beaver Falls, Pa., commencing September 4th. Rev. R. Palmer is President of the Conference.

THE Presbyterian Hospital is *not* sectarian in conferring benefits on afflicted people. Of the twenty-seven admitted, at the opening on the 1st of March, by the Greeley organization, six were Roman Catholics, Methodists and Episcopalians.

BISHOP WATMAN, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is looking after the interests of the churches on the Pacific coast. Last accounts report him at San Francisco.

THE singular statement is made that the graduating class of Dartmouth College, the whole number of which is sixty-nine, fourteen are Roman Catholics.

THE Young Men's Christian Union of Chicago, has dropped the "Young Men's" from its title, and admits young women to membership.

REV. H. D. MOORE, formerly of this city, for some time pastor of the Fifth street Congregational church, Cincinnati, has resigned.

LOCAL.

REV. M. GAILEY, formerly of Ireland, but now of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will deliver a sermon to-morrow (Sabbath) evening under the auspices of the Wylie Avenue Church in the hall of the Eleventh ward public school house at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Gailey is pastor of one of the largest churches of the denomination, and well known as an able and eloquent preacher. We bespeak for him an overflowing house. Seats free.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says: Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Pittsburgh, preached in the M. E. Church of this place on last Sabbath morning. Mr. Leonard is an earnest and ofttimes eloquent speaker. His theme was "The Christian Life," and was treated in an able manner. His discourse abounded in beautiful illustrations and forcible suggestions, and was listened to attentively by his congregation.

REV. GENERAL MCCORMICK, formerly of the U. P. Seminary, Allegheny City, has entered on his duties as pastor of the Fifth U. P. Church. A fine new church edifice has just been completed. The people are united, and a bright future is anticipated under the pastorate of this eloquent young minister.

REV. DR. HORNBLOWER closes his pulpit ministrations at the First Presbyterian Church, this city, next Sabbath. He has been supplying the pulpit in the absence of Rev. Mr. Scovel for some weeks past, and with great acceptability.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist (Protestant) Church will hold its next annual conference at Greensburg, commencing September 4th. Rev. R. Palmer is President, and resides in Allegheny city.

THE installation services of Rev. S. R. Frazier will take place to-morow (Sabbath) evening in the Third U. P. Church. Addresses will be delivered appropriate to the occasion by city ministers. All are invited.

THE sacrament of the Lord's supper will be dispensed to-morrow in the Fifth U. P. Church (Rev. S. B. Reed, pastor) at the usual hours. The pastor will be assisted by the Rev. Mr. McQuatty.

LEETSDALE camp meeting commences August 13th, McKeesport August 14th. Many church folks in the city are preparing to attend one or the other of these out-door meetings.

THE new M. E. Church at Perrypapolis, on the Connellsville Railroad, was dedicated last Sunday, Rev. Dr. Pershing, of this city, was one of the officiating ministers.

REV. WM. HUNTER, D. D., editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, conducts "Quarterly Meeting" services in the M. E. Church in Uniontown to-morrow.

THE usual Sabbath service will be conducted in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church to-morrow by the Rev. M. Galley, at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. JOHN GAIL, pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, having gone away to recuperate his health, there will be no preaching in his church to-morrow.

The Sabbath School connected with the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, held their annual picnic at Monitor grove yesterday.

REV. DR. WALLACE, President of Monmouth College, will preach in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow.

REV. W. G. MOREHEAD, the pastor elect, will preach to-morrow in the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny.

REV. S. F. SCOVEL is expected home soon, from his European trip.

SHORT sermons to-morrow.

If you want a nice summer suit and wish to purchase it at the cheapest rate and yet get good goods, call at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Everything fresh and stylish. No old goods to work off. The stock is always kept up at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The advantages claimed for the famous and justly popular American Overseaming and Buttonhole Sewing Machine, are that it will do all the general sewing that can be done on other machines, and in addition by means of the buttonhole attachment, will do all important part of the sewing which cannot be done on any other. This is but one advantage; others will be made manifest by a visit to 178 Liberty street, where the agent, Mr. James Espy, will show its merits.

There is nothing like being clad in garments suitable for the season, and there is no place in the city where they may be had at less cost, or in greater variety and style, than at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

STATE POLITICS.

The Feeling in Pennsylvania.

AT Tidioute, Pa., last week, thirty Democrats joined in the organization of a Grant and Wilson club.

THE Allentown (Lehigh county) *Chronicle* says that "nearly three hundred Democrats in that city will not vote the Liberal ticket," and intimates that many of them will "quietly" vote for Grant.

IN Indiana county, the *Progress* says, "for every Republican who talks of voting for Greeley, six Democrats can be found who will either vote for Grant, or not vote at all. It would not surprise us if Indiana county gave Grant 3,000 majority in November.

A DEMOCRAT, claiming to speak for a large number of others as well as himself, writes to the Lancaster *Express* refusing to support Greeley, and declaring that as things are it is no sacrifice of fealty for Democrats to stay at home and vote for Grant, or not vote at all. It would be a daily train over the Pennsylvania Central Road run to New York expressly to carry peaches. The Central road will make the peach train over the South Branch to accomodate the growers, many of whom of late years have been sending their fruit to Boston. Several parties near Tidioute, Pa., expect their crop this year alone will pay the whole expense of the orchard.

WASHINGTON.—Monongahela City is to have a grand time on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. Mrs. Allice Ingram was sewing by an open window, when a vivid flash of lightning so blinded her that she was for a time unable to open her eyes to the light, but can see out of one of them now. It is thought that she will never be able to see with the other one.

THE Lewisburg *Chronicle* says that Washington, to give $100,000 for the new college building which are needed.

SECRETARY Fish enjoys the sweetest revenge which a man can know, for his enemy has written a book. Cataway's pamphlet enforces the wisdom of the ancient sage's remark, that many Americans may have previously thought of this Washington scandal they now feel that it would have been greatly to Cataway's advantage had he never been born.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Nausea and morning sickness allayed by using Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts, a new, pleasant, safe and reliable remedy. P. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all Druggists.

DIED.

SMITH.—On Friday, 26th inst., MARIA SMITH, aged 86 years.

Funeral this (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of William Bischart, 85 Penn street.

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 100 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Go open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $3. HEARSE, $5.

☞ RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, No. 127 Fourth avenue. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms Cash. jy13:n90

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